

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, possible showers. Temp. 15-18 (59-64). Thursday, scattered showers. Temp. 15-18 (59-64). Friday, variable. CHANDEL: Smooth becoming rough. ROME: Wednesday, variable. Temp. 15-18 (59-64). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 14-19 (57-66).

No. 29,448

At Belgrade Session

U.S. Accuses Russians, Czechs of Mail Abuse

BELGRADE, Oct. 11 (AP)—The United States today accused the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia of preventing delivery of some mail from the West in violation of an international postal convention.

The first direct critical references to the Soviet Union in the week-old conference to review implementation of the Helsinki accords were delivered by Joyce Hughes, a professor of law at Northwestern University.

Miss Hughes, calling for détente with a "human face," cited a continuing pattern of disrespect for the handling of ordinary registered mail by some of the 35 countries that signed the Helsinki accords in 1975.

Shelling Seen Threat to Plan in S. Lebanon

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, Oct. 11 (NYT)—Despite violations today of a 15-day cease-fire, the Lebanese army prepared to take over positions held by warring factions in southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese Army, which has been waiting to see whether the Israeli-proclaimed cease-fire would hold, is scheduled to move south Thursday morning, according to a high-ranking government source.

Two were killed and five injured in the shelling last night and today in the area of the market town of Nabatieh, according to Israeli sources.

Independent journalists at Nabatieh said today's shelling began at about noon, was "incoming." However, they did not determine whether the shells came from Israel or the Lebanese Christian positions. Israel denied that it was involved in the shelling.

Shelling continues in the eastern sector of Nabatieh at 5 p.m., according to the Palestinian news agency Wafa.

The new Lebanese Army, which numbers only 3,000, has been reluctant to move south for fear it would be caught in the cross-fire between the Israeli-supported Christians and the Palestinian-backed forces.

Nevertheless, Lebanese Army officers took control of garrisons in Tyre, Nabatieh and Tibnin last weekend, to prepare for the employment of troops later this week.

At the same time what was officially described as a "fact-finding mission" was sent to the Lebanese stronghold of Kibbutz and the Christian fortification at Tyre, to see if the local forces were prepared to withdraw.

However, it was feared that the escalation in the shelling might lead to a breakdown in the cease-fire.

Resistance Seen
Some Lebanese political analysts feel that there is increasing resistance to the cease-fire. It has been suggested that both the Israelis and the Palestinians have found it advantageous to keep up the tension in southern Lebanon as a means of pressure on the peace negotiations.

Both the Lebanese rightists and the leftists claim that the majority of their forces come from the southern villages and therefore have the right to re-occupy them.

Leaders of the Lebanese leftist movement known as the National Movement met with President Elias Sarkis yesterday to ask for assurances that the Christian militias would withdraw if the leftist forces pulled out.

The President was said to have expressed the hope that all parties would show good will, once the Lebanese Army took up its positions. However, he reportedly offered no specific guarantees.

Today the National Movement's Emergency Committee met with Abu Iyad, one of the main leaders of the Palestinian guerrillas, and it was agreed to maintain a firm position until a "balanced solution" to the problems is reached.

When letters do not pass freely between members of the same family—some living in one country and some in another—the process of family reunification is obstructed, not facilitated," Miss Hughes said at the conference.

Contacts Frustrated
When a publisher in New York cannot correspond directly with a literary adviser or author in Moscow, contacts and cooperation among persons active in the field of culture "are frustrated, not increased," she said.

"And when an American friend is unable to obtain delivery of a subscription to the National Geographic magazine for a Soviet schoolboy or a copy of the World Almanac for a teacher in Czechoslovakia, the flow of information is choked, not widened," she said.

Miss Hughes said later there was no intent to limit citations to the Soviet Union, but, she said, that country and Czechoslovakia were the "worst offenders" regarding improper handling of mail. She said she had no information on whether there was any censorship of the mails.

U.S. officials, who have been seeking to avoid any confrontation with Moscow at the conference, said the delegation intends nonetheless to cite specific instances in which the Helsinki accords have not been fully implemented.

Freedom of Transit
Miss Hughes, who is one of five public members of the U.S. delegation and a vice-president of the National Union League, asserted that the cases cited run counter to the "freedom of transit" guaranteed in the Universal Postal Convention.

The Soviet Union is a signatory to the convention, which dates to 1878 and was renewed in 1974. "We view détente as an important goal, but believe that progress in that area is intertwined with our concern for human rights," Miss Hughes said in her speech to the conference.

The Priority
Earlier, the Romanian delegate called the question of disarmament "the priority of priorities" at the 35-nation conference.

Czechoslovakia contended that human rights were guaranteed by the "very nature of the social structure" and said the right to labor protects workers against unemployment and protects the family.

Communist East European countries, to counter Western charges of human-rights violations, claim that unemployment in the West violates basic human rights.

The human rights issue was also touched on by Sweden, which criticized harassment of groups set up in some Communist countries to monitor implementation of the Helsinki accords.

"For the general public in my country it is difficult to understand that groups and persons who, in other participating states take an active interest in the fulfillment of the Final Act, are subjected to harassment," the Swedish delegate said at the conference.

"This undermines in a dangerous way the confidence of public opinion in the pledges we have made in Helsinki."

Rights Claimed
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FRIENDLY MEETING—President Carter puts his arm on the shoulder of Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo as he welcomes the Nigerian leader at White House ceremonies.

Carter, Nigeria Ruler Start Talks on Partnership Roles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—President Carter welcomed Nigerian ruler Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo to the White House today, halting Nigeria, which Mr. Carter is to visit next month, as "the most important country, economically, in Africa."

Two days of talks, Mr. Carter said, are to look into "the ways of mutual partnership in dealing with the troubled parts of the world."

Gen. Obasanjo included in his remarks a sharp attack on the minority-ruled regimes of southern Africa. "The racist repression there is a crime that not only Africa, but all mankind, must fight," he said.

He also will confer with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and congressional leaders.

On Thursday, he is to fly to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly. He is to return to Nigeria on Saturday.

Report Finds No Real Cuts In U.S. Arms Sales Overseas

By Harold J. Logan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP)—The Carter administration has failed to reduce significantly U.S. weapons sales abroad despite the President's objective of curtailing international arms traffic.

This was the principal finding in a government study released yesterday by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee which monitors arms sales.

"Despite the stated and implied intentions of the new policy, arms sales continue to play a very substantial role in support of U.S. foreign policy and security objectives," said the study based on an examination of 45 weapons transactions involving \$4.6 billion in sales. The study was conducted by the Library of Congress's congressional research service.

"Rather than being used as an 'exceptional foreign policy instrument,' U.S. arms transfers continue to occur on a rather routine basis," the study said.

Mr. Carter announced his arms sales policy on May 19. He said that transfers of conventional weapons would be regarded as "an exceptional foreign policy instrument, to be used only in instances where it can be clearly demonstrated that the transfer contributes to our national interest."

He also promised to reduce this year's level of sales below the level of fiscal year 1977, to ban the introduction of new military technologies to areas where the technologies do not exist.

Under the compromise earlier this month, the United States in effect agreed that Moscow could continue to modernize its force of about 300 "heavy" missiles. In return, the Soviet Union agreed to place only temporary range limits on the air-launched Cruise missile, which after the decision to cancel the B-1 bomber became the primary project means for maintaining a U.S. manned bomber capability during the next decade.

These concessions would form only part of a more complex and far-reaching agreement limiting until 1985 the overall numbers of missiles and bombers that the two

U.S., Soviet Stances on SALT Reveal Balanced Concessions

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (NYT)—The United States and the Soviet Union, seeking to achieve by the end of the year a new agreement limiting strategic arms, have made substantial concessions in their negotiating positions, officials said yesterday.

After a week of intensive talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, President Carter said earlier this month that a new strategic arms accord was "in sight." At that time, however, administration officials refused to discuss the details of the indicated compromise.

These details have now been made known, and they reflect important changes in negotiating demands, particularly the effort by the United States to curb Soviet deployment of larger missiles and Moscow's attempt to limit the range of the Cruise missile.

These changes are said by administration officials to represent a balanced set of concessions by both sides, but many of the details of the proposed new agreement seem certain to provoke controversy within the U.S. defense establishment and on Capitol Hill.

As outlined by officials, the complicated and still tentative new agreement would resemble the "three tier" limitation arrangement proposed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in negotiations at Geneva in May.

Eight-Year Treaty
This arrangement envisaged an eight-year treaty which would place a ceiling on the overall number of ballistic missiles and long-range bombers that each side could deploy, as well as a ceiling on systems armed with multiple warheads, or MIRVs. In a separate, three-year protocol, both sides were also to limit the deployment of new systems, such as the Cruise missile and the Soviet SS-18 "heavy" ballistic missile.

In addition, both sides were to sign a "statement of principles" to guide future negotiations. The guidelines included a commitment to seek substantial reductions in strategic forces before the end of the decade.

While Moscow accepted this framework for a new accord, Soviet negotiators objected to the U.S. demand that the deployment of the SS-18 missile be halted during the period of the protocol. U.S. negotiators, in turn, resisted Soviet attempts to place long-term limits on the range of air-launched Cruise missiles.

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These concessions would form only part of a more complex and far-reaching agreement limiting until 1985 the overall numbers of missiles and bombers that the two

sides would be permitted to deploy.

In a new treaty, a ceiling of between 2,160 and 2,250 would be placed on each side's total of long-range bombers and land and sea-based ballistic missiles.

The United States presently deploys approximately 2,100 missiles and bombers, so the new ceiling would not significantly affect the size of its arsenal.

The Soviet Union, permitted to deploy a larger number of missiles under the 1972 arms accord, would have to reduce its total strategic force by about 300 under the proposed new treaty.

Three different ceilings on MIRV systems are presently envisaged for the new pact. A limit of 1,320 would be placed on the total of missiles equipped with MIRVs and aircraft armed with Cruise missiles. This is judged to be an important concession to Moscow, which has consistently sought to equate to MIRVs the bombers armed with Cruise missiles.

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equipped with MIRVs, and a ceiling of between 800 and 850 would be placed on numbers of land-based multiple warhead missiles alone. The limitation on land-based MIRV missiles is seen as a significant victory by U.S. officials, who fear that the widespread modernization of Soviet land-based missiles with multiple warheads could enable Moscow to threaten the survival of U.S. land-based systems in the 1990s.

Several important constraints would be placed on the strategic options of the two sides in a three-year protocol that would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

SALT-2 Accord Is 'in Sight'

U.S. Aide Voices Confidence On Nuclear Arms Curb Pacts

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (NYT)—Paul Warnke, the chief U.S. arms control negotiator, voiced strong confidence today in the successful conclusion of the negotiations here with the Soviet Union both on strategic nuclear weapons and on a ban on all nuclear explosions.

The head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said at a press conference that a new strategic arms pact, known as SALT-2, is "in sight." There is hope of its being concluded within a "relatively few months," he said.

Chances are good for the success of the discussions on a treaty that would make the existing ban on nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, under water and in

outer space comprehensive by extending it to underground blasts as well, Mr. Warnke said.

The U.S. negotiator said he was "more encouraged" now than he was two weeks ago, at the start of the talks. At that time, he expressed confidence that agreement would be reached "eventually."

Britain Represented
Britain is participating in the negotiations on nuclear explosions, having been a party with the Soviet Union and the United States to the discussions that led to the conclusion in Moscow in 1963 of the partial ban treaty.

This accord has been approved by 31 countries, but neither France, China nor India, the only countries besides the three original nuclear powers to have exploded a nuclear device, have subscribed to it.

Mr. Warnke was cool to the suggestion made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko recently at the United Nations that the "Big 3" observe a moratorium on nuclear explosions while waiting to see whether the other nuclear nations would join such a complex ban.

Washington believes that, once concluded, the treaty should take effect for the three powers that negotiated it, he said. The United States is not enthusiastic about a temporary moratorium, Mr. Warnke said.

The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain could observe the treaty from the outset while awaiting the decision of the other nuclear nations because, he explained, none of the others is in a position in the "immediate, if not the foreseeable, future to challenge the strategic deterrent of our three countries."

Mr. Warnke, who heads the U.S. delegations to both sets of negotiations, said that he and his deputy for the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, Ralph Earle, gave an account to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council in Brussels last Thursday on developments at these talks.

The allies, he reported, were "very pleased with the indications of progress."

While refusing to outline the status of the SALT negotiations, Mr. Warnke said that differences remain concerning Washington's Cruise missile and Moscow's Backfire bomber. "But we think there is beginning to be a narrowing of those differences," he commented, "that's what leads us to feel that a SALT agreement is in sight."

The neutron bomb, which has been under study in the United States, has "absolutely nothing to do with the SALT negotiations because it is not a strategic weapon," Mr. Warnke said in reply to a question.

Monkey That Killed Woman Is Spared by Bogota Court

BOGOTA, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Colombia's most famous monkey, held in a Bogota jail for three days after it killed an elderly woman, was spared from execution today.

A judge ordered the 5-year-old monkey, named Marco Polo, to be killed after it attacked a 70-year-old woman last Saturday. She bled to death from her wounds. But the judge relented after the National Society for Animal Welfare said that it would take charge of the animal.

Marco Polo was a favorite on a children's television show, appearing in a red silk jacket and wearing a hat and carrying a walking stick. Until yesterday, it was held in a police cell with 29

prostitutes and 15 common criminals. Police said that the 50-centimeter (20-inch) tall monkey was kept on the end of a chain to prevent it from attacking the inmates.

A spokesman for the animal society said today: "There's no death penalty in Colombia for humans, let alone animals." The society has hired a lawyer to obtain the monkey's release.

Investigators believe that the monkey may have been provoked by its victim because it appeared to have been beaten around the head.

The owner said today: "I didn't realize he had bitten the old woman. They can do what they like to me as long as they don't touch the monkey."



Philip Anderson



John Van Vleck



Sir Nevill Francis Mott

of awarding the physics prize to two or more researchers and the chemistry prize to an individual. Last year's chemistry winner was William Lipcomb of Harvard University.

Announcement of the physics prize was delayed by a three-hour debate over which of three groups of candidates would get it.

Mr. Van Vleck and Mr. Anderson were the 43rd and 44th Americans to win the physics prize, shared last year by Burton Richter and Samuel Ting when Americans won all five Nobels.

Mr. Van Vleck, who is Hollis professor emeritus of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, said in Cambridge,

Mass., that the award was a "complete surprise. So often prizes go to younger men. Anybody couldn't help feeling that it is a culmination when you're 78 years old."

Mr. Van Vleck began the work that led to the prize in 1927, only a year after the theory of quantum mechanics was stated.

Belgian Wins Chemistry Prize

Two Americans and Briton Share Nobel Prize for Physics

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (AP)—A 78-year-old American known as the "father of modern magnetism" and his former student at Harvard shared the Nobel Prize for physics today with a Briton.

A Russian-born Belgian was awarded the prize for chemistry.

The Swedish Academy gave 1977 Nobel awards to John Van Vleck, 78, of Harvard University, Philip Anderson, 55, of Princeton University and Bell Laboratories, Sir Nevill Mott, 72, of England's Cavendish Laboratory, and Ilya Prigogine, 60, of the Free University of Brussels.

The physicists, who will divide a \$145,000 prize, were cited for research on the electronic structure of magnetic and "disordered" systems—work already applied to development of the laser, new industrial uses of glass and copper spirals for birth-control devices.

Thermodynamic Theory
Mr. Prigogine won the \$145,000 chemistry prize for expanding thermodynamic theory, which deals with transforming heat into energy, to explain how order can exist within seemingly disordered environmental systems. An academy member said that his research could affect the development of solar energy.

The academy continued a trend

Cabinet Doubts Seen

Dayan Returns Home to Ask Approval of Peace-Talk Plan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, returning from the United States, urged today that the Israeli government accept the secret proposals he brought back for getting new Middle East peace talks under way.

Within hours of his return, Mr. Dayan was to argue his case before a Cabinet reported to be far from enthusiastic about the proposals.

Mr. Dayan said his working paper, which he drew up with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was a good one. "I shall certainly recommend that the Israeli government accept it," he told newsmen at the airport here.

Official sources said Mr. Dayan's opinion was not shared by all Cabinet ministers. Some ministers were said to fear that the new plan involved too many concessions over Palestinian representation at proposed peace talks in Geneva.

Despite this view, however, officials believed that the document would be approved, even if reluctantly, on the ground that it was the best offer obtainable from a U.S. administration which in Israeli eyes has lately been showing a pro-Arab leaning.

Begin in Key Role

The key to Cabinet acceptance appeared to lie with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who emerged from a hospital today after 11 days of treatment for

fatigue and inflammation of a heart membrane.

Mr. Begin, 64, now under orders to reduce his work pace, did not make his view on the working paper known in advance of the Cabinet meeting.

Before the meeting, he conferred privately with Mr. Dayan. The much-discussed working paper concerns only procedures for achieving a resumption of the Geneva talks, which started in 1973. Issues of substance have not been touched.

Mr. Dayan told newsmen that if Israel and the Arabs accepted the document, "there should be nothing to prevent the Geneva conference from convening by the end of the year."

At the airport, Mr. Dayan repeated the point he had made during his three weeks of discussions in the United States—that Israel would not sit down to talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization and would not countenance the setting up of a Palestinian state on Israel's borders.

31 Suspects Held

TEL AVIV, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Israel's military command today reported the breaking up of three Arab guerrilla cells on the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the arrest of 31 suspects.

It said the groups, believed to be affiliated with the el-Fatah Palestinian organization, were uncovered in the Ramallah, Nablus, and Jenin districts. Quantities of weapons and explosives were seized, the command said.

U.S. Seeks to Bar Child Sex Films

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Senate passed a bill yesterday that would make it a federal crime to use children in pornographic films or magazines or to transport them across state lines to engage in prostitution or live sex shows.

The vote was 85 to 1, with Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., voting against passage. Added to the bill was an amendment banning the sale or distribution of magazines, films or other materials depicting explicit sexual conduct by children.

The bill is similar to one recently passed by the House. The House is also expected to act on another anti-child-pornography bill next week, so the final form of the legislation is yet to be determined.

Trial for Bologna Guards

BOLOGNA, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Nine prison guards have been ordered to stand trial for allegedly permitting prostitutes and a male transvestite to make regular visits to a Bologna jail, officials said.



WELCOMED HOME—Cosmonauts of the aborted Soyuz-25 flight being welcomed by their families at Star City after their return to earth. From left: Valery Ryumin with his wife Natalya and Lt. Col. Vladimir Kovalenok, his wife and his daughter.

2 Cosmonauts Return Safely After Abortive Soyuz Mission

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Two Soviet cosmonauts touched down safely aboard their Soyuz module today after abandoning attempts to dock with the orbiting space station Salyut-6.

The flight commander, Lt. Col. Vladimir Kovalenok, and engineer Valery Ryumin landed apparently on target in Central Asia at 6:26 a.m. Moscow time, just 48 hours after blasting off on a mission hailed by the Russians as historically important.

The command module landed safely in a cornfield in the southern Kazakhstan plain and doctors examined the two cosmonauts within minutes, Moscow television reported.

The mechanism for soft-landing worked according to plan, it said. The cosmonauts were in good health when they were picked up from the landing zone 185 kilometers northwest of the town of Tselinograd.

There have been no official details of the aborted docking yesterday. However, East European sources in Moscow said that the cosmonauts apparently made three approaches to the station in an attempt to link up.

The failure, which follows a number of unsuccessful Salyut missions, comes as a double blow for Soviet prestige because the Soyuz-25 flight was timed to mark a new Soviet Constitution and two major anniversaries.

Col. Kovalenok, 38, said before takeoff that he was carrying out his mission "under the banner of the new Constitution."

The Soyuz rocket, which was launched amid much publicity here, used the same launching pad on the Baikonur cosmodrome as the first satellite, Sputnik-1, did 20 years ago last week.

As well as "opening the third decade of the space age" the Soyuz cosmonauts were probably planning to mark for the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution next month.

Western experts believed that the two cosmonauts were to have carried out and some spectacular

event such as a space walk to mark the day and perhaps go on to break the 94-day space endurance record held by the United States.

Similar Problem Soyuz-25 appears to have had the same type of problem which forced a similar mission to return to earth after 48 hours last year.

Official reports have merely said that there was a "deviation from the planned docking regime" while the two craft were about 100 yards apart.

Soyuz-25 is the fifth Salyut mission to go wrong since the space station program became the centerpiece of the Soviet manned space effort.

The first flight in 1971 got no further than linking up and three cosmonauts from the second mission died while returning to earth after a 23-day stay.

Five other crews have brought the total time spent on Salyut stations to about six months, but Western experts believe many of their stays have been cut short for technical and psychological reasons.

The longest time cosmonauts have spent aloft was 68 days in 1976. The last mission, in February this year, lasted only two weeks.

Nixon Ex-Aide Advises Cairo On Press Ties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—It may seem odd to turn to a veteran of the Nixon administration press office for advice on how a government can improve its relations with the news media. But that is just what Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's press secretary did recently, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Under a State Department-sponsored cultural exchange program, Gerald Warren, once deputy press secretary to then-President Richard Nixon, spent three weeks in Cairo advising Mr. Sadat's press secretary on ways to increase the flow of information to the public.

In a telephone interview from San Diego, where he is now editor of the San Diego Union, Mr. Warren said that he submitted a report to Sadat's chief press aide, Mr. Zaghoul Nassar, Mr. Sadat's chief press aide. Mr. Warren declined to discuss his report except to say that it was intended to help "modernize the information operation."

Mr. Warren said that Gen. Baubista had led a 96-man detail from Jolo, the Sulu capital, seven kilometers northeast to Patikul, to meet with Usman Sal, the area's rebel commander.

The general got out of his jeep, and was talking with Mr. Sal when the gunmen opened fire. Mr. Baubista said, Gen. Baubista and 32 others fell dead, and three soldiers were wounded.

Mr. Baubista said that the survivors reported that just before the shooting started, an aide whispered to Mr. Sal, "They are here. They are finished."

In Manila, President Ferdinand Marcos called a special meeting of his General Military Council, which declared Mr. Sal and his followers outlaws and offered a reward of 100,000 pesos (about \$13,350) for Mr. Sal's capture.

By designating Mr. Sal and his men outlaws, the council opened

U.S.-Soviet SALT Concessions Detailed

(Continued from Page 1) accompany a new treaty. The most important would be the following:

• An upper limit of 1,550 miles would be placed on the range of air-launched Cruise missiles carried by long-range bombers. This is said to have pleased the Pentagon, which earlier had feared that higher limitations on the range of air-launched Cruise missiles would dramatically reduce

the effectiveness of its bomber force over the next decade.

• The testing and deployment of sea and land-launched Cruise missiles with ranges exceeding 372 miles would be prohibited during the term of the protocol. Officials emphasize, however, that limited development of these systems could continue and that there would be nothing to prohibit their testing aboard aircraft.

• The Soviet Union would be limited to a total of 308 "heavy" missiles—the number that it was granted under the 1972 agreement. The Carter administration had earlier sought to prevent the Soviet Union from deploying more than 150 of its new SS-18 missiles.

• The deployment of "new" weapons would be prohibited during the life of the protocol, with the exception of new Soviet

and American submarine-launched missiles that already have undergone testing. This includes the U.S. Trident-I missile, which is scheduled for initial deployment in 1978, and a new Soviet missile, designated as the SS-NX-18.

In addition to these formal undertakings, the Soviet Union apparently has also agreed to issue a unilateral pledge not to increase the production of its controversial Backfire bomber beyond the present rate of approximately two a month and not to deploy the aircraft in such a way that it could threaten targets in the United States.

While these provisions form the basic outline of a new agreement, officials said that several questions remain to be ironed out by negotiators at Geneva.

A crucial question that apparently has yet to be resolved concerns how the two sides will define the "new" weapons to be banned in the protocol. The Carter administration wants to prohibit weapons that are under development but have yet to be tested. The Soviet Union, however, may press for a ban on all weapons that are not now undergoing deployment.

Another key issue involves the problem of verifying restrictions placed on the Cruise missiles' deployment and range. The Cruise missiles under development by the United States will be capable of carrying nuclear or conventional warheads and some Pentagon officials fear that, as presently constituted, the wording of the U.S.-Soviet compromise would limit the use of Cruise missiles to a variety of tactical roles.

Yet another question involving the Cruise missile is whether the United States, under a new agreement, will be permitted to transfer the technology for building the precision-guided drones to its major allies in Europe, Britain, West Germany and France are known to be interested in the Cruise missile as both a nuclear and a conventional system, and governments in Europe have indicated that they would oppose an accord that limited their access to the U.S. technology involved.

French Prime Minister To Run for Assembly

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre will run in the March legislative elections as a candidate for deputy from Lyons.

Mr. Barre's election is seen as virtually assured because the Rally for the Republic deputy who is stepping aside for him was easily over a Socialist candidate in the last elections.

The report pointed to Africa, East and Southeast Asia, and the Middle East as the areas where increases in the levels of arms sales are likely to be the most pronounced, and concluded that legitimate foreign policy goals will spur the increases.

In Peace-Talk Ambush

Filipino General, 32 Men Slain by Rebels

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Oct. 11 (AP).—Gunmen ambushed a military negotiating team yesterday, killing a general, three members of his staff and 29 soldiers, Philippine officials said.

Brig. Gen. Teodoro Bautista, 49, commanding general of the First Philippine Army Infantry Division, was the highest-ranking government soldier to die in a five-year-old rebellion by the Muslim-led Moro National Liberation Front. He headed the delegation that was to conduct peace talks with a Muslim insurgent leader. A military spokesman said that a "massive police action" was begun to find the insurgents.

Under Secretary of Defense Carmo's Barbero said that the shooting happened at a marketplace in Palik, Sulu Province, a center of rebel resistance to Philippine government rule 935 kilometers south of Manila. "It was plain, cold-blooded murder," he said.

Talk Before Gunfire Mr. Barbero said that Gen. Bautista had led a 96-man detail from Jolo, the Sulu capital, seven kilometers northeast to Patikul, to meet with Usman Sal, the area's rebel commander.

The general got out of his jeep, and was talking with Mr. Sal when the gunmen opened fire. Mr. Barbero said, Gen. Baubista and 32 others fell dead, and three soldiers were wounded.

Mr. Barbero said that the survivors reported that just before the shooting started, an aide whispered to Mr. Sal, "They are here. They are finished."

In Manila, President Ferdinand Marcos called a special meeting of his General Military Council, which declared Mr. Sal and his followers outlaws and offered a reward of 100,000 pesos (about \$13,350) for Mr. Sal's capture.

By designating Mr. Sal and his men outlaws, the council opened

the way for military action against them without violating a precarious 10-month-old cease-fire in the 13 provinces where the rebellion has been fought. The document forbids military action by either side but gives the government authority to move against bandits.

French Journalist Freed

MANILA, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—President Marcos ordered the release today of a French journalist

detained by the army six days ago on suspicion of subversion. They said that he had been arrested because the army reports suspicious about his behavior entering the country as a tourist and not seeking press credentials from the authorities. Mr. Chasourne, a reporter for Le Monde, has been in Manila since last month. He was detained last Wednesday as he was about to leave the country.

Somalis Report Fierce Battle For Major Ethiopian Town

NAIROBI, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Somali forces are engaged in a heavy battle with the Ethiopians close to the strategic Ethiopian mountain city of Harar, the Somali radio said today.

It said the Ethiopians had taken thousands of men, women and children hostage in Harar, a 1,000-year-old walled city, and had threatened to kill them "if the liberation forces attack the town."

French sources in the Red Sea state of Djibouti—near the battle some—last night reported a Somali drive on Dire Dawa, a railroad near Harar.

The two towns are the Ethiopian Marxist regime's last bastions in the east of Ethiopia and it now appears that an expected Somali offensive to reduce them has begun, with advances from two directions.

Armored Losses The Somalis need to capture the towns to secure their hold on the Ogaden Desert, below the mountains.

The Somali radio said three

tanks and seven armored cars, the Ethiopian forces were killed or captured near Harar yesterday. Many Ethiopians were killed, wounded, it said.

It quoted the Danab newspaper which is published in the Somali capital of Mogadishu by the Western Somali Liberation Front.

The French sources in Djibouti said that city-state on one day of the weekend, to flee fighting a Dire Dawa.

Somali guerrillas said 300 British planes were killed in two clashes near Dire Dawa last week.

Reports of heavy fighting that area also came from diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. They said many Ethiopians wounded were rushed to hospital in Harar Thursday and Friday.

Algerian Urges

Yearly Oil Price Increase of 15%

VIENNA, Oct. 11 (AP).—An Algerian oil marketing official today said oil prices should rise by at least 15 per cent a year, the next decade in order to as a widely anticipated oil short in 1984.

The official, Nordine Ali Laouine, executive vice-president of the Algerian state oil company Sonatrach, made his remarks in a speech to a seminar at headquarters here of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Mr. Ali Laouine's argument was based on the need for development of alternatives to known oil supplies in the next decade. Financial incentives, he said, require a higher return on oil, he said.

The Algerian, who has been leading figure in OPEC oil discussions for the last six years, nearly doubled previous estimate of the rate of increase in prices.

Rhodesia Rebel Hit Trucks, Rail

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, 11 (AP).—Black nationalist rioters last night blew up a railroad track 130 kilometers of here and ambushed four military, a military spokesman confirmed today.

The guerrillas, manning a block, halted each of the 1 and ordered the black driver before riddling the vehicles machine-gun bullets, and of the drivers reported.

Two of the trucks reported in one driver was reported in

In a related incident, the railroad linking Salisbury to the eastern town of Umtali was blown up. The was repaired this morning traffic was flowing again, sources said.

Two Americans and a Brit Share Nobel Prize for Phys

(Continued from Page 1) make it hard to treat them theoretically.

The three physicists' work has led to technical advances. "As an example," the academy said, "one can mention that Van Vleck's ideas have played a central role for the development of the laser, whereas the technical development of amorphous materials like glass, which is now going on, would be unthinkable without Mott's and Anderson's contributions."

Sir Nevill, on a visit to Marburg University in West Germany, said, "This is a great honor because you are not just awarded by a committee in Stockholm. It is the result of the considered opinion of scientists all over the world who say you are worth it."

"Between us we have opened up a new branch of solid state physics. We are concerned with a new kind of conductor which will be much cheaper to make than conventional silicon."

Sir Nevill retired as Cavendish professor of experimental physics at Cambridge University in 1971 but continued research at Cavendish Labs.

"Great Contribution" In awarding the chemistry prize, the academy cited Mr. Prigogine's development of a theory of "dissipative structures."

"The great contribution of Prigogine to thermodynamic theory is his successful extension of it to systems which are far from ther-

modynamic equilibrium have demonstrated that a form of ordered structure exist under such conditions has given them the name 'dissipative structures' to stress they only exist in conjunction with their environment."

Mr. Prigogine, who came to Belgium from Russia in 1935, was 12, said in Brussels: very happy to get it, but also a little surprised. are many top research projects.

Mr. Prigogine is also director of the Center for Statistical Mechanics and Thermodynamics at the University of Texas.

Nya Prigogine

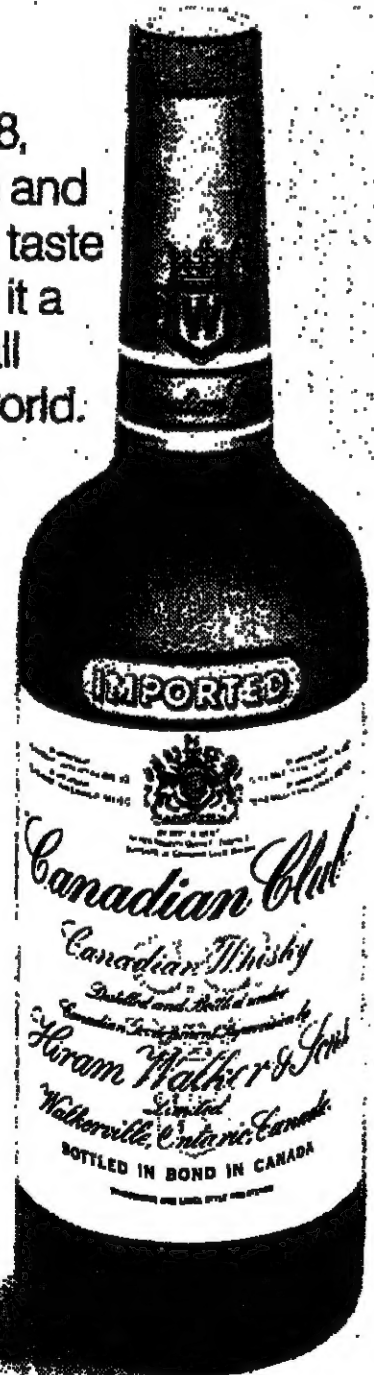
modynamic equilibrium

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Gunner Wound Fiat Union Aide

TURIN, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Gunner today wounded an official of a union representing workers at the Fiat car works. He was the 29th victim of such attacks in Italy this year, police said.

The union aide, Rinaldo Camisani, 31, was shot four times in the right leg by four gunmen as he left home for work this morning. The Red Brigades, a leftist guerrilla group, later phoned a news agency to claim responsibility for the attack. Mr. Camisani was reported in satisfactory condition in a hospital.

In Rome, police reported the arrest last night of eight leftists. The police said they seized the eight as they were about to firebomb offices of the ruling Christian Democratic party.

Yugoslavia Denies Tito's Wife Is Ill

BELGRADE, Oct. 11 (UPI).—A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman denied rumors today that President Tito's wife is ill, but would not explain why she has not been seen in public since June.

The denial of unconfirmed reports that Jovanka Broz, 53, was under medical treatment appeared to support reports that she is under a political cloud. "Mrs. Broz is not ill and she is at the presidential residence" in Belgrade, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He confirmed that she would not accompany Marshal Tito on his trip to France and Portugal that starts tomorrow.

Alexander Podrabinek, 23, an ambulance driver, was seized by plainclothesmen yesterday evening. Mr. Podrabinek's friends said that he was taken first to his apartment where police carried out a search, and then to the Lufthansa, KGB headquarters, for questioning.

Disident Reported Queried by the KGB

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—A young Moscow dissident who has helped publicize allegations about Soviet abuse of psychiatry was released from custody early today after being questioned by the KGB security police, his friends said.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR © EST 1971 5 Rue Danton, PARIS. Falkenturm Str. 9, Munich.

Carter Sinks Below 50% In a U.S. Poll

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—President Carter's popularity rating has dropped below 50 per cent, according to a Louis Harris opinion survey published yesterday.

The poll of 1,536 Americans showed 48 per cent rated Mr. Carter positively and 48 per cent negatively while the remainder was undecided. This is the fifth month in a row that the President's rating has declined from a high point of 69-per-cent approval in April.

Mr. Harris noted that presidents tend to lose support after their first six months in office. But he added, "These latest losses and Carter appear to be both serious and greater than normal."

Last week, in an NBC News poll, 48 per cent of 1,600 persons surveyed said that they approved of Mr. Carter's performance. NBC News said its poll showed a major decline in the South, where Mr. Carter's approval rate went from 68 per cent in August to 47 per cent last week.

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N.Y. Visit Extended

Hanoi Minister Pursues Contacts at UN

By Don Shanon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Oct. 11 (AP)—Hanoi Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh, the UN press officer, said today that the number of contacts available in Hanoi, plus an opportunity for direct contacts with U.S. officials.

Nguyen Duy Trinh, in his first U.S. newspaper interview, said he had extended his stay—originally planned for a week—to take advantage of the "contacts available here."

"We have only about 30 embassies in Hanoi," he said.

With the admission of Vietnam and Djibouti this year, the membership in the world organization rose to 149.

Mr. Trinh was obviously pleased that U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young joined other envoys in congratulating the Vietnamese delegation after the General Assembly's opening day.



Nguyen Duy Trinh

General Assembly voted to admit the two new members on the General Assembly's opening day.

Sept. 20. He recalled that Coret to King of the U.S. delegation, widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., had also greeted the delegation.

"Exchange of Views"

"I think during our stay that if any responsible personality has the desire to talk with us, we are prepared to have an exchange of views," Mr. Trinh said.

Reiterating a point made in his speech to the Assembly on Sept. 21, Mr. Trinh said in the interview that he expected the United States to provide a large part of the aid his country needs to repair the destruction caused by 30 years of war. Replying to a written question, however, he refused to place a dollar figure on his expectations.

UN aid officials have estimated that Vietnam will need \$890 million a year in outside aid during the next five years. Mr. Trinh said he has talked with representatives of the UN Development Program, which already has some projects under way in Vietnam, and other international agencies.

Major Problems

Mr. Trinh acknowledged that the major problems of reconstruction are food production and jobs.

"A good part of the southern peasant population displaced to the cities by the war has returned to their villages since the liberation," he said. "The government has helped the peasants not only to move but also to put back into production land long left fallow and still marred by the scars of war."

Another part of the wartime population of the cities has been moved since 1975 to "new economic zones," Mr. Trinh said, including 700,000 persons from Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon).

"Unemployment remains a bothersome problem because we have to provide work for a considerable part of the city population which lived from small business or from services depending on the war machine, as well as hundreds of thousands who served in the army and public administration, who have no professional qualification," he said.

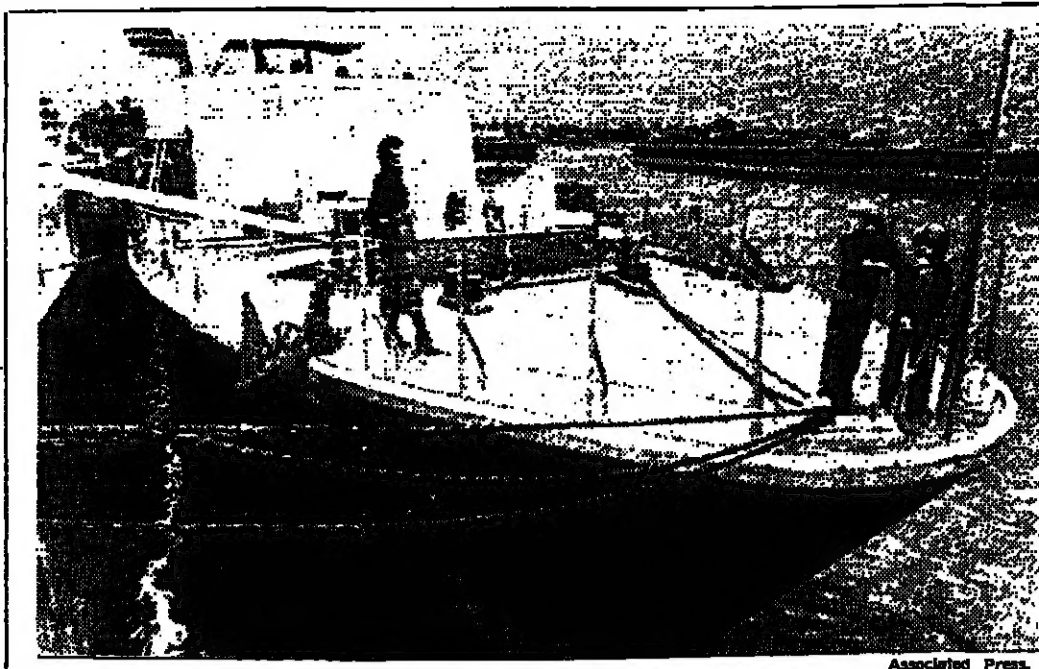
"We are trying to expand existing industries and we are creating new industries under the five-year plan to reduce the number of workers without jobs."

Asked if the economic reconstruction of Vietnam will help reduce the outflow of refugees to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries, Mr. Trinh replied:

"There was, as you know, an exodus at the time of the liberation of Saigon resulting from panic. An overwhelming majority of the population welcomed with enthusiasm the establishment of popular government and is working now to surmount the difficulties of the postwar period."

The only exceptions, he said, are the "small number of persons, unable to adapt, who have sought to flee in the illusion of finding abroad their past way of life."

© Los Angeles Times



PRIDE OF THE NAVY—The Tebuk, a training ship now under construction in Mainz, West Germany, will be the largest vessel in the Saudi Arabian Navy. The \$6.5-million ship, which will carry a crew of 60 officers and sailors, will be fitted with a radar screen in Rotterdam before plying the seas on its way home.

Denies She Is Seeking Political Office

Mrs. Gandhi Accuses Desai of Repression

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (UPI)—India's armed forces are being infiltrated by fascists. Moslems and Untouchables are being killed and jailed. Thousands of Congress party workers are being arrested in peaceful demonstrations against repression. The press is being censored through harassment of individual journalists. And the government seems incapable of functioning.

Who says this? Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the deposed prime minister, under whose "emergency" rule countless moral and criminal excesses allegedly were committed.

Conditions under her successor, Prime Minister Morarji Desai, have become so unbearable, Mrs. Gandhi said in an interview, that many people have told her they greatly preferred the emergency rule.

After several months of relative seclusion, Mrs. Gandhi has begun an active campaign to refurbish her image and to discredit the Desai regime.

Arrested, Freed

Her efforts received an unexpected fillip last week when the government arrested her on two charges of corruption and misuse of power. Within 18 hours, a local magistrate set her free and the case, while still pending, was dealt a severe blow.

Mrs. Gandhi took her little victory to Mr. Desai's home state, Gujarat. On a tour of the terri-

tory she drew large and enthusiastic crowds.

Now, she is back home in her bungalow here. And she is still drawing crowds, most of them poor. Every few minutes 20 or 30 persons gather on the lawn and Mrs. Gandhi steps out of the house to greet them.

Then she goes back into her small sitting room to consult with colleagues.

Direction Lacking

A lot of consultation is needed. For despite the vigor of her efforts, Mrs. Gandhi seems to lack direction.

Was she interested in becoming president of the Congress party, a matter understood to be up for consideration when the party's governing body meets in New Delhi this weekend? "There is very definitely a move to draft me as party president. But I don't want it. I've never been interested in party politics. It's a tedious business."

Would she run for Parliament? "No."

Was she interested in being prime minister again? "I certainly do not want it. I never have wanted it." Not only that, she went on, but during the campaign for the elections last March, "I was anxious to lose my job."

Can she be serious, this woman who ran India for 11 years? It's possible.

At 59, she looks healthier and younger than she has for years. She tends, as always, to be snap-

ple. But there seem to be more frequent smiles.

Working for Things

What, if not working as head of the party or the government, does she see herself doing? "We'll have to see how things go. Our politics are different here than in the West. I regard politics as working for certain things, not necessarily in high office."

What she obviously is working for right now is to discredit the Desai government as much as possible before it moves to arrest her again. Home Minister Charan Singh has already said that she could be arrested "at any time."

Thus, her harsh assessment of the government: "India now is going through a period where there is no government. The poor are suffering desperately. We are on the downgrade in every sphere—science, industry, the lot."

Was she trying to force the government out of power? "No," she replied. "But it is imperative that the government should function. And I don't know if it is capable of functioning."

There are many in this city who agree with her.

Repression Charged

But where Mrs. Gandhi differs from the majority of these critics is in her claim that a bungling exterior masks repression and criminality worse than that allegedly committed by her administration. For example, she said, "hijabees"—a name for Untouchables coined by the late Mahatma Gandhi and meaning "children of God"—were being killed while the government paid no heed.

Where? "Everywhere." By whom? "By landlords and police." Was this any different than it had been in her day, then it had always been in caste-conscious India? "There may have been isolated cases in the past. But not like today. Now it's organized."

Similarly, she said, Moslems—the largest and most volatile minority in predominantly Hindu India—were being killed in Uttar Pradesh, the nation's largest and most populous state. "Nothing is reported in the press. All you know is that curfews are being extended. We were ham-handed in our press policies. They're much more subtle. They call in people who write things they don't like."

Another accusation: The armed forces are being infiltrated by an extreme, Hindu-chauvinist, militant organization known as the National Self-Service League or by its Hindi initials, RSS.

Could she prove this? "There is no documentary proof. But they've said that this is their policy. They admit it. They've tried to infiltrate the military. I don't know how successful they've been."

Thousands' Arrested

"Thousands" of demonstrating Congress party supporters have been arrested in Uttar Pradesh, she said. How did this differ from her arrest of nearly 200,000 during the emergency? "Although we arrested people, except for the RSS, we didn't try to crush any party."

What about the Naxalites, a Maoist organization based in West Bengal? "They're different because they're terrorists."

What about widespread charges now emerging that Naxalite prisoners were tortured by police during the emergency? "I don't know who was tortured. I don't think there was widespread torture during the emergency. Whatever happened has gone on since time immemorial."

Now that she has had time to reflect on the period of autocratic rule and her subsequent defeat, what was her assessment of the emergency?

"The emergency enabled us to bring the country to a level of development never before achieved. We had stability, cohesion, progress. We proved that the harsh remedy worked."

If the emergency was such a success, why was she defeated in the March elections? "Propaganda. The so-called excesses of enforced sterilization were blown out of proportion. It was a long-planned conspiracy. There were some excesses, but not many."

Why did she call for elections, against the advice of her family and supporters? "I couldn't just hold off the elections indefinitely. I wouldn't dream of it. We were ready for it. I felt morally compelled."



Keynote

Jose Medeiros Ferreira

colonies in Africa by Manuel Alegre, Mr. Soares's cabinet-level assistant for political affairs. Some accounts also said Mr. Ferreira was not consulted last May when Portugal upgraded to embassy level its relations with Israel.

Strong Protests

The move resulted in strong Arab protests, which Mr. Ferreira sought to answer in conferences with Arab diplomats during United Nations sessions in New York last month.

The Premier, after returning from a symposium in Greece on the future of democracy, conferred late yesterday with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. Gen. Eanes has supported the Socialist government, but his aides say he is increasingly impatient over delays by the Cabinet in dealing with economic issues.

The aides said privately this week that Gen. Eanes is pressing for a coalition government including the Socialists, centrist Social Democrats and the conservative Social Democratic Center, but excluding the Communists. Observers believe a Cabinet reshuffle is being planned. Mr. Soares conceded yesterday for the first time that his government could fail.

Austerity measures have failed to reduce the 35-per-cent annual inflation rate or to reduce unemployment much below the 15-per-cent level.

Heathrow Subway Opens

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—A pedestrian subway system connecting the three air terminals at Heathrow Airport opened today. The \$5.7 million (\$9.7 million) development includes nine moving walkways covering more than half the walking distances within the subways.

DEATH NOTICE

VINCENZO GRANDI (Toni), of Toni, 68, Caracas, Venezuela, died Sept. 26 after a brief illness. Funeral services in Aragua his home village. Survived by his wife Thelma and his brother Ugo. In lieu of flowers please send in his name to World Cancer Research. Home address: 480 Park Ave., New York City.

Market Developed Quickly

Death Toll Rises as W. Berlin Offers Cheap Heroin Source

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—West Berlin has become one of Europe's cheapest and deadliest heroin markets.

Traffic that once passed through West Germany to the United States now stops here, 210 kilometers inside East Germany. Police estimate that 5,000 of the 2 million West Berliners—one in every 400—is a heroin addict.

This year's drug death toll is now 64, 10 more than in all of last year. The 54 dead last year matched the toll in all of France that year and was nearly a fifth of the 283 dead in the other 10 West German states.

Western Europe is thought to get much of its heroin from Southeast Asia's "golden triangle," the poppy-growing area where the borders of Burma, Laos and Thailand meet. Berlin's supply is thought to come through the Near East.

Flights From Istanbul

Police say much of it is brought in by foreign couriers flying into the East German airport, from Istanbul to East Berlin. Three-fourths of the foreign couriers arrested have been Turks, police report.

Once in East Berlin, the capital of what diplomats say is a virtually drug-free country, couriers have their choice of low-risk routes into West Berlin—the various crossings through the wall or the S-Bahn elevated railroad into the heart of downtown West Berlin.

East Germany, although it contends that West Berlin is a separate political entity alongside its own capital city, checks the borders primarily for escaping East Germans, money and consumer goods.

Western officials leave the entrances to the city virtually uncontrolled, supporting the Western political theory that East and West Berlin are one city. West Berlin police have had

little success in finding the suppliers inside the city.

"We were pulling in little people on the theory that as you pulled on the rope you'd get bigger and bigger people," said criminal director Heins Oemke. "But at the middle level, we stop getting any signals."

"The frightening thing about it is how fast it came up," said a foreign narcotics official watching the Berlin situation. "This is a city where no one died in 1972."

"You're talking about people now coming from Munich, Aachen and Cologne to Berlin, when they previously went to Amsterdam," said another expert.

Police said heroin here cost 200 to 250 deutsche marks (about \$87 to \$108) a gram, only a third or a fourth of the price in West Germany.

Bottom-level dealers buy stockpiles of three grams, half for themselves and sell the rest in one-twelfth-gram size cuts of half heroin, half sugar for 40 marks.

"We're trying to drive up the price through enforcement," Oemke said. "But the more you increase the price, the more you increase the risk of crime committed for money."

Trading Places

At least three fairly open trading places have developed downtown West Berlin. One the most notorious is a subway station directly beneath the tourist cafes and sex movies of the Kurturbesendamm.

"We make periodic raids to let them know the police are still around," said Mr. Oemke. "But things have a way of falling to the ground when the pot appears and you're left with so and drinks."

Narcotics experts said they were concerned about the ready availability of heroin in Berlin, a speed with which the market developed and the reappearance of Turks in the business.

Much Turkish heroin went to the United States before police raids were banned in 1973. Experts said the predominance of Turkish couriers does not necessarily mean the heroin they carry is produced in Turkey, but it is produced in the pattern "interests."

The West Berlin government is trying to pull together a law enforcement, methadone clinic education and other aid. Most of the effort is still untested but the city so far is getting high marks for trying.

"Berlin is the first major city to face up to the problem," a foreign expert.

1,000 Swedish Youths

Get Food Poisoning

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (UPI)—More than 1,000 children and their teachers are suffering from food poisoning contracted from mayonnaise in ham salad served in their school cafeterias last week, health officials said today. At least 7,000 may have been directly infected.

The food was prepared in a central kitchen serving schools in western Stockholm. Health officials fear the salmonella epidemic may spread to tens of thousands who have come in contact with those infected.

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Karl Otto Poehl, Deputy Governor of the Deutsche Bundesbank, will discuss Floating Exchange Rates and Economic Stability. David P.G. Cade of Arthur Andersen, London, will speak on F.A.S.B. and other accounting regulations. The panel of corporate treasurers, spelling out how they manage their own foreign exchange problems, will include David Smith, International Treasurer, Régie Nationale des Usines

Renault; R.J. Armitage, Manager, Charter Consolidated Ltd.; Dr. Siro Bassani, Corporate Treasurer, Olivetti International; W.G. Lipsey, Treasurer, Essochem Europe, Inc.; and David McClung, Treasurer, Dow Chemical, Europe.

Other distinguished speakers, including experts from Forex Research, will participate in the conference and answer questions from the floor. Simultaneous translation throughout.

To be sure your company is represented at this important and very practical conference, please fill out and mail the registration form today.

Registration Form

(Please type, or use block letters)

Please enroll the following participants for the Conference at the Grand Hotel, Paris, 20 and 21 October, 1977.

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First name

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Name of secretary to be contacted in case of queries:

Hotel Room: Please reserve double room (360 FF) single room (270 FF) for the nights of Oct. 19 and 20.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$400, or equivalent, and this includes all refreshments, cocktails, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.

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Exclusive Albanians Emerge from Shells Briefly at UN

By Pranay Gupta

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 11 (UPI).—Just who the Albanians are—and what they are doing here—has been a continuing mystery at the United Nations, and it is only now that any of the five members emerge from their long-hidden pattern of secrecy.

Last week was one of the occasions when a speech by Albania's foreign minister, Enver Hoxha, was broadcast. He attacked two former Soviet Union allies, the Soviet Union and China, by implication, for their support of the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet Union was predictable, for the Soviet Union had a long history of supporting the Soviet Union. But to diplomats, the speech was a surprise, suggesting that the rift between the two countries was deeper than what was known.

Addressing the Assembly in French, Mr. Hoxha declared: "The Albanian people have received and may receive some international aid from a socialist country, this is by no means desirable for the fate of the socialist construction of the country and in no circumstance whatsoever can it be a cause for infringement of independence and sovereignty of our country."

Aid from China

The allusion seemed to be to China, which has given millions of dollars in aid to Albania and which, in the last few years at least, has been virtually the only country to trade with Albania.

"Nobody should cherish illusions that Albania is an isolated country, that it 'cannot live without foreign aid,' or that it will be compelled to stretch a begging hand to anybody," Mr. Hoxha said, adding that his country would stand "free, independent and sovereign."

Mr. Kapllani seemed during the interview to be a bit concerned over recent news reports that his government had ordered the Chinese to leave Albania.

Somewhat testily, Mr. Kapllani said the reports were "absolutely false."

"Our embassy in Belgrade has denied these reports," he said. "We still have Chinese personnel, including technical staff, in Albania."

The Albanians seemed eager to point out that the remotest village had been electrified seven years ago and that their current five-year plan stressed heavy industry and agriculture. There are no taxes or other levies in Albania, he said, and women make up 48 per cent of the labor force and nearly a third of the People's Assembly, the highest legislative body.

Their delegates also said that recreation centers—called "pioneer" centers—were being developed along the Adriatic Sea and that there had been some increase in tourists from such countries as East Germany and Hungary, whose airlines—along with the Chinese—served Tirana, the capital city of 300,000 persons. Olympic Airways, the Greek airline, is scheduled to start flying to Tirana soon, a delegate said.

At least three of the Albanians have privacy is very, very important to our personal lives," he most notably, Muhammad Kapllani, the station director, who said he had been in the country for 10 years. "We make no distinction between the Albanians and the rest of the world," he said. "We make no distinction between the Albanians and the rest of the world."

At least three of the Albanians have privacy is very, very important to our personal lives," he most notably, Muhammad Kapllani, the station director, who said he had been in the country for 10 years. "We make no distinction between the Albanians and the rest of the world," he said. "We make no distinction between the Albanians and the rest of the world."



THE THINKER—Alvira, a 12-year-old gorilla in the San Diego Zoo, was recently photographed in this striking pose, reminiscent of a certain Mr. Rodin.

British Firm Gets 2 Contracts For Big U.S. Space Telescope

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—British Aerospace Co. announced today that it has won two major contracts for work on a giant U.S. telescope that will probe deep space and possibly tell scientists what life was like billions of years ago.

The company said that it will lead a consortium of 11 companies from eight European countries to fulfill the contract.

The telescope, to be operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is considered by Western experts to be the world's most ambitious space astronomy project. The estimated cost is \$200 million (about \$350 million).

British Aerospace's electronic and space systems division at Bristol was awarded the contracts, totaling \$13.3 million (\$23.75 million), by the European Space Agency. Under the terms of an agreement between NASA and ESA, approximately 15 per cent of the space telescope project will be developed in Europe, and European astronomers will get not less than 15 per cent of the total telescope observing time.

The first contract covers the development and manufacture of what are termed solar arrays to power the telescope during its projected life of 10 to 15 years.

The second is for the development and manufacture of what is called the photon detector assembly, the heart of a "faint object" camera with which the telescope will scan deep space.

Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. is the main contractor.

The space telescope, to be completed in 1983, will be placed in orbit at a nominal altitude of 500 kilometers and will be set to detect objects 50 times fainter and seven times farther away than can be seen with telescopes on earth, British Aerospace said.

To Promote Science, Prestige Peking Using Chinese-Americans

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Three U.S. physicists, the only persons with Chinese surnames to win the Nobel Prize for Physics, have become part of an aggressive Peking campaign to promote science in China and turn overseas Chinese against the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan.

The three men, Chen Ning Yang of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Tsung-Dao Lee of Columbia University and Samuel Ting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have all visited China this year. Each has appeared on Chinese television and been pictured on the front page of the People's Daily wearing a Mao jacket and meeting Communist party Chairman Hua Guo-feng.

Mr. Yang, who won the Nobel Prize for Physics jointly with Mr. Lee in 1957, has actively promoted normalization of U.S. relations with China. Mr. Lee has been less outspoken, although he has visited China before and met with the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Mr. Ting, who won the physics prize in 1956, had studiously avoided publicity or involvement in any political issue until his appearance in Peking last month.

The three men share an interest in improved scientific contact between China and the United States, a goal which apparently has the support of the U.S. government.

Visits Relatives

Mr. Yang, in a telephone interview, said that like several other Chinese-U.S. physicists he went to China this year to visit relatives and give lectures. Mr. Yang was born in China but left for graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1945. He did not return until the beginning of U.S.-China détente in 1971, and found at first that U.S. security agencies, particularly the FBI, showed great interest and what he thought was some hostility toward his renewed contacts with scientists in China.

But FBI agents rarely visit him now, he said, and "I think that the people who are at higher levels in Washington are pleased that I am serving as sort of a bridge between the two countries. I regard this as an important task for the future of the world."

Several U.S. physicists have accepted invitations to visit China this year as Peking has begun an all-out campaign to revive research in the natural sciences, which it admits was neglected during the last several years of political strife. Physicists of Chinese descent, whether

Nobel Prize-winners or not, have received by far the most publicity. The Chinese-Americans say this illustrates Peking's desire to inspire its own fledgling scientists and to increase its stature in the eyes of millions of overseas Chinese at the expense of Taiwan.

The rival Chinese governments seem to agree that an overseas Chinese who travels to either Taiwan or the mainland is tacitly supporting that government. The more prominent the visitor, the more attention he or she receives from Peking's or Taipei's information department.

Makes Front Page

"Every time that I meet with someone important, the news people are there," said John Hopkin physicist Chih Kung-jen, who made the People's Daily front page when he met with China's No. 2 leader, Yeh Chien-ying, this summer. "They make some propaganda out of it. They feel that this is doing some good."

The Chinese particularly welcomed Mr. Ting's visit this summer, since at the time Mr. Ting won the Nobel Prize last year

Taiwan's official news agency made much of the fact that his father, a mathematician, lived and worked on Taiwan.

Mr. Ting, reached in Geneva, declined to comment for the record on any aspect of his recent trip to China. Mr. Lee could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Yang said his mother, who lives in China, worries that he might be subject to harassment from Taiwan supporters in the United States because of his pro-Peking stance, but he said that so far he has encountered no problems.

The official Chinese media have taken the unusual step of publicly crediting Mr. Yang as the inspiration for the revival of theoretical scientific research in China.

Promotes Ties

Mr. Yang, along with Mr. Jen, has also been active in promoting U.S.-Chinese relations. Both signed a full-page advertisement appearing in major U.S. newspapers in February urging President Carter to speed normalization with Peking and to end diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

The Chinese appreciate such support but also seem worried sometimes that it might backfire. They apparently remember the Red-baiting days of U.S. politics in the 1950s and, according to Mr. Jen, have expressed some concern that their Chinese-U.S. friends might put themselves in jeopardy.

Western experts say that Chinese espionage agents, short on sophisticated hardware and rarely able to blend into foreign cultures, focus much of their effort on winning over overseas Chinese. "They use ideological persuasion rather than bribery," said one expert. "That way they're convinced of their loyalty."

Spain Army Bans Papers

MADRID, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Spanish Army has prohibited political party and trade union newspapers from military barracks and installations, apparently in an effort to maintain political neutrality in the army.

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AIR FRANCE

Nobility and the Nobel Awards

This year the committee that selects the winners of the Nobel Peace Prize did its work exceptionally well. It awarded the 1976 prize, which had not been awarded last year, to Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, the young Ulster women who inspired the formation of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement. It awarded this year's prize to Amnesty International, the 16-year-old organization that works for the release of "prisoners of conscience" all over the world. There is something very fitting about the conjunction of these two awards. The recipients have a great deal in common, and in important ways they also complement each other.

What Amnesty International and the Northern Ireland Peace Movement have in common is founders, leaders and members who have no use for the abstract and the grandiose in their work, but who are given instead to modest, practical and—yes—heroic here-and-now efforts. They are dedicated to relieving human anguish in the situations they have chosen to address. They are each, in slightly different senses, apolitical, insisting that neither armed violence in the one case, nor political repression in the other, is an acceptable instrument of policy—irrespective of whether you happen to share the goals of the policy or not.

The two newly honored groups also have this in common: What success they have achieved is a tribute to the capacity of ordinary individual citizens to make a difference. The Nobel Committee underscored the point in giving the 1976 award to the two Irish women whose revision against violence in Ulster was brought into focus by the death of three Belfast children, hit by a careering IRA car whose driver had just been killed by British bullets. "Mairead Corrigan and Betty

Williams," the committee said, "acted from a deep conviction that the individual person can make a meaningful contribution for peace."

Amnesty International likewise had its origin in the determination of a few hardy souls to do something about the plight of people who were suffering at the hands of various governments for their political or religious views or because of their race or ethnic background. In 16 years it has acquired over 100,000 members, is represented in almost 60 countries and has managed, to its credit, to get on all the right enemies—those of repressive governments of every political stripe in every part of the world. But in the course of this expansion, it has made a point of remaining faithful to its simple, direct techniques, a kind of human-rights "buddy system" whereby individual members accept responsibility for a few individual prisoners and organize the work in their behalf.

So you could say that these two organizations share a special spirit and a special outlook. But there is a difference, too. The Irish group is above all else—as it must be—the sworn enemy of physical violence. Amnesty International the sworn enemy of political repression. Yes, the lines do cross, and neither group is indifferent to the principal concern of the other. We observe this distinction only by way of noting that the Nobel Committee, by this particular choice of recipients, has made an important statement of its own. It has said that peace is more than the absence of conventional war and that tranquility achieved by locking up dissidents is no peace at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Cover-Up in South Africa

The South African government has always made much of its devotion to the rule of law. You may not agree with our policies, Pretoria's spokesmen have said with reference to the rigid racial segregation which permeates every aspect of South African life, but you cannot accuse us of running a police state which denies people due process of law.

Given the recent developments in the case of Stephen Biko, the young black leader who died in police custody a month ago, that claim must be seen as patently false.

Initially, the government said that Mr. Biko's death was due to an eight-day hunger strike. Never mind that eight days of fasting is unlikely to kill a vigorous 30-year-old, like Mr. Biko, never mind that afterward, the justice minister, James Kruger, cynically asserted that all South Africans, black and white alike, enjoy the human right to starve themselves to death.

It now appears very likely that there was no hunger strike at all, and that Mr. Biko died from a beating by police.

This news comes not from the government but from two leading South African newspapers, the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Express. The government, for its part, has

chosen to sit on the autopsy report of the state pathologist and, instead, to intimidate the two newspapers "for tendentious reporting"—and this despite its own promises of a thorough investigation of the circumstances of Mr. Biko's death.

Meanwhile, it has begun a propaganda campaign to link Mr. Biko and the "black consciousness" movement he founded with the revolutionary terrorism he specifically abjured.

What is surprising here is the obtuseness of the South African authorities. If South African blacks or the outside world are to have any faith in Pretoria's word, those authorities must make sure that there is, in fact, a rule of law, and that a black South African in police custody is no more endangered than a white.

Since 21 blacks have died—mysteriously—in police custody in the last year and a half, that is a tough case to make. But the place to start is with the death of Mr. Biko. A month is more than enough time to complete an autopsy, and—if the evidence points to police brutality—to bring the guilty officers to justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Right to a Full Belly

Blessed with a rich soil, there is no need for the Ghanaian people to suffer (from famine).

What a contrast is presented by white-ruled Rhodesia, whose vast food surplus enables her to feed her neighbors. But for how much longer, now that black rule is on the way? None of Mr. Smith's subjects needs to starve. This human right to a full belly, so little appreciated today, may come to seem more precious when "Zimbabwe" has been independent as long as Ghana.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London)

Some Distasteful Things

It is not just Hannu-Martin Schleyer who is being held to ransom by the Red Army Faction of terrorists but the whole of West Germany. The terrorists have succeeded, in their mindless way, in compelling the West German government and the West German parliament to do some highly distasteful things. The Bundestag has passed a law which denies 70 prisoners, named by the minister of the Interior and suspected of terrorism, all access to their lawyers. This is a law which has no precedent in civilized democracies. It represents a serious interference with the normal and accepted principles of justice. And it has brought down on the head of Chancellor Schmidt the wrath of the French legal profession, of many West German intellectuals, and of the predictable chorus of those who raise their voices in horror when a democracy tries to protect

itself. To this extent the kidnappers of Mr. Schleyer have won their first and strident victory.

—From the Guardian (London).

Spain: Working Together

The economic package agreed to by the Spanish government and opposition over the weekend is a considerable political achievement. It is not often, after all, in any country that government and opposition agree to work so closely together and it is striking that the opposition not only endorsed the package, but also participated in its formation. That alone should go some way to making the measures more acceptable to the public at large.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Landmark in the Middle East

While American backing for Israel's survival has in no way weakened, the United States has been obliged to take greater account of its other interests in the Middle East, including relations with the Arab oil states. Last week's joint U.S.-Soviet statement is a landmark in Middle East diplomacy and the beginning of a different kind of relationship between Israel and the United States.

It brings the Soviet Union back into a more active role in peace-making, and it pledges both superpowers to take part in international guarantees of agreed borders, rather than the step-by-step shuttle approach toward a Pax Americana practiced by Dr. Kissinger.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Fifty Years Ago

October 12, 1927

NEW YORK—The publication of many magazines and periodicals in this city has been halted by a general strike of the pressmen for a minimum scale of wages of from \$12 to \$14 a week. Among the number are Munsey's, McClure's, Collier's, Weekly, the Century, Field and Stream, Town Topics, and Outing. The strikers number 2,500.

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 12, 1897

NEW YORK—Undeterred by frantic efforts on the part of friends and admirers to force her to abandon her flight, Ruth Elder, 23-year-old Southern girl with Capt. George Haldeman as co-pilot and navigator, took off from Roosevelt Field this afternoon for a nonstop flight to Paris. She is the first U.S. woman to attempt an Atlantic flight and she hopes to be in Paris in 36 hours.



Trying to Make Sense of It

By Robert L. Heilbroner

NEW YORK—Is it possible to make sense of what is going on in the world, to set oneself for the future? Of course we cannot predict the sudden storms of history. But history is more than storms; it is also a great Gulf Stream, carrying us along on its broad currents. Here are a few dead reckonings on the directions in which I think that stream is moving, and a few reflections on what we must anticipate as we go with the current.

1. We cannot expect social contentment from economic growth. This strikes me as one of the few important lessons we can learn from the last half-century. There was a time, not so long ago, when statesmen and scholars alike believed that economic growth brought social well-being in its train—that the cure for social and political disaffection, for riots and radicalism, was simply more income.

I no longer think we can indulge in that lulling belief. We have had a half century of unprecedented economic improvement, both here and abroad. No doubt that growth has alleviated much misery and has staved off much unrest. But I do not think anyone can say that it has brought a general sense of well-being, contentment, good will, gratitude. This has very sobering implications for capitalist societies, which have always assumed that wealth alone would bring stability, morale, commitment to the system.

2. Western industrial societies are moving both toward planning and toward the market. Looking back over the last 50 years, it is clear that all Western societies have moved in the direction of economic planning. It is also clear that planning is more cumbersome, infatigable, inefficient, and bureaucratic than most planners had anticipated. It is not surprising, then, that we now hear a clamor to remedy the problems of planning by returning to the mechanism of the market, with its self-firing stimulus of individual betterment and its winnowing force of competition.

What the enthusiasts for market "solutions" overlook is that the market brings its own difficulties. Unemployment, economic instability, social neglect, the exercise of intolerable private power are all byproducts of the market process. They are why planning arose in the first place, and why it will arise again if the scope of the market is broadened. Thus, planning generates a need for the market, and the market generates a need for planning. Between this Scylla and Charybdis all Western economies must make their way.

3. The deepest subversive threat to capitalism is the acquisitive drive on which it depends. Acquisitiveness is the form of social behavior nurtured and encouraged by capitalist society. Under the name of the Profit Motive it is regarded as the very lifeblood of the system. Considered as Bettering Our Condition (as Adam Smith put it), acquisitiveness is the socially approved motive for all citizens, workers and capitalists alike.

Yet for all the esteem in which acquisitiveness is held, we have always recognized that it is a dangerous form of social behavior. When it seeps into the world of politics, it is no longer useful but corrupting.

When it is given free rein—the policeman, the stagehand, or the businessman maximizing his

gains without social constraints—it creates unmanageable economic pressures and disruptions. To the extent that it suffices the social ethic—each citizen absorbed in his or her private advantage, heedless of public consequences or public needs—it brings social dissolution. Thus acquisitiveness imperils capitalism while it sustains it. I do not know if this profound inner contradiction must ultimately undo capitalism, but it is certain to trouble it as long as the system exists.

4. The threat within socialism is its commitment to virtue. Is socialism inherently totalitarian, so that China and the Soviet Union are in fact its representative models? There is undoubtedly a latent threat of coercion within an economy oriented to planning, just as there is a latent threat of breakdown in an economy built on the market. But I am interested in a potential source of totalitarianism at a deeper level. For I can see that there is a buried danger in socialism comparable to that posed by acquisitiveness within capitalism. It is the danger implicit in the socialist belief in the perfectibility of man.

Virtuosity

Socialism is dedicated to the idea that men and women can be virtuous, not merely voracious. Accordingly, socialist governments—the best of them, not the worst—seek to create good societies, not just affluent ones. But the trouble with good societies is that it is difficult for them to tolerate dissent.

Disagreements about policies or ideas that can be regarded by morally unconcerned societies as mere choices among expedients tend to be regarded by morally committed societies as choices between good and evil. In this way, aberrant behavior or belief threaten to become identified with moral turpitude.

Thus I think that a seed of totalitarianism resides even in the best government that pursues virtue for the society it governs. But I do not believe that all socialist governments must become Soviet Unions or Chinas any more than I believe that all capitalist governments must become like the United States.

—Letters—

Britain's Woes

What an utterly silly article by William Pfaff cited by Anthony Sampson (H.T. Sept. 22) in regard to Britain's poor economic performance.

Sampson was in no way perceptive or defeatist in his column. The problem with England, and Britain in general, is that it suffers from a good dose of laziness, if one compares its methods of production to the rule of the technologically advanced world. Yes, there is always the "old equipment" dodge, but that is simply another form of managerial laziness. All that counts is to talk a good set of excuses, and the English are masters at the excuse, as the IMF are learning.

As for the slur about the Soviet Union, it is that "backward" country which has NATO trembling in its boots? Thank God, then, that the Soviet Union is not an "advanced" country.

Pfaff should take a serious look at Britain and its claim to being an advanced technological center.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

Open Conduct Cut Back

Big-Power Diplomacy Returns to the Usual

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—Suddenly, and for the first time since Jimmy Carter assumed the presidency, the administration's foreign-policy direction is coming into focus. There has been a retreat to the more traditional routes and techniques of diplomacy. The initial Carter addition of a major emphasis on human rights has not been eliminated but it has been cut way back so that it now is simply an addition, maybe no more than a trimming, to policy, rather than a major motivating force. And the open conduct of diplomacy that so rattled establishmentarians here and abroad early on in the administration seems to be fast disappearing.

The sum is not exactly a return to the era of Henry Kissinger but it is far, far closer to that than we had reason to expect some months back. The new direction still has the addition of the Andriy Shevchenko to the State Department. But its central aspect is now revealed to be the same as it was in the Kissinger years: big-power diplomacy, first of all between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The conjunction of the new Soviet-American climate of cooperation on such critical issues as arms-control talks (SALT) and the Middle East with the opening of the Belgrade conference to review the Helsinki accords cannot be overlooked. Since taking office, Carter, by one step or another, has made life very uncomfortable for the Kremlin on the matter of human rights in the Soviet Union and in the Eastern European Communist states. This issue is far more important to Moscow than many people realize, going as it does to challenge the very rationale of the Communist system in every nation where that is the ruling dogma and force.

Suddenly, the chief U.S. delegate at the Belgrade meeting, Arthur Goldberg, states that "we seek no confrontation." The mood in Belgrade instantly changes from that of expecting some kind of Soviet-U.S. showdown to one of relaxation. In Moscow Andrei Sakharov, to whom Carter early on wrote a personal and public letter of support, now seems a lonely voice of protest.

The action is elsewhere, obviously capped in the talks here with the recently visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. SALT differences are reported as having been narrowed, and the negotiators are headed back to the conference table. Prospects brighten for potential agreements in separate talks on the total nuclear-test ban and on limiting rival Soviet and U.S. military activities in the Indian Ocean area. The two superpowers and their respective allies and friends agree on ground rules for the export of their nuclear technology. There is movement toward agreement by the superpowers and others to rationalize the future

of Antarctica with its vast potential of resources.

In the Middle East, the United States and the Soviet Union have found at least a measure of agreement, in the phrase of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, to exercise their "leverage" to bring a settlement to the enduring Arab-Israeli struggle. Whether this approach will work is another question. The point here is that it is a change in the direction of the administration's foreign policy, something of and by itself.

There is no evidence of a change between Washington and Moscow to downplay the human-rights issue in exchange for do business on all these special problems. But there is a change in what is officially said. No more is true about open diplomacy. Carter's initial SALT approach during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow was counter to the Kremlin's view of doing business that it produced rejection, accompanied, harsh words, with disapproval over proposals themselves secondary importance. We all know how secondary, incidents when we discover that the SALT-2 agreement now under discussion.

Just how this major turn Carter administration foreign policy evolved is not at all clear. But it is in the direction of men such as Vance and Brzezinski long have been accused of. They have made the main adjustments to human rights and Andrei Gromyko, but they have remained on what they call the main ballgame: big-power relationships. Indeed, it is the main ballgame but whether it is the ones to have convinced Carter that this is so I do not know.

Perhaps some of those pro-Carter-Kissinger talks have something to do with the change. At least it sounds, in part, though the President had taken to heart Kissinger's recent rather scornful statement that a human-rights policy is "presented in the context of a realistic assessment of affairs and not as the cure for the difficulties of mankind's temporary existence."

The Carter approach to international problems at now is in focus. That, of course, is not to say that it has a heretofore grand design or a direction toward a specific goal. It is to say, however, that Carter, like most of the post-World War II presidents, has settled on the principle working toward agreement the other superpower is to any significant accomplishment.

Mr. Roberts, now retired, chief diplomatic correspondent for The Washington Post.

A Chapter in a Very Old Story

By C.L. Sulzberger

as a major naval base at Nauplia, north of here, and a minor base in the Sporades Old Harbor. Genoa occupied no territory but, thanks to its friendship with the Byzantine emperor, was allowed the use of port facilities at his remaining stronghold of Monemvasia, a fortified harbor west of here.

Surprise

Venetian intelligence apparently learned that a huge Genoese formation was bound from its Monemvasia refuge eastward toward the Cyclades Islands, probably Constantinople, perhaps to the Black Sea where Genoa dominated valuable trade routes. Consequently, Venice's fleet struck with surprise and immense effect.

The ultimate result was to partition control of the east Mediterranean, where naval rather than land superiority always confers strategic dominance. Venice gradually gained increasing ascendancy which was ultimately marked by territorial seizures all the way from Mistra in the Peloponnese to Rhodes, Cyprus and Zante.

Venice also gained control of European commerce with Egypt and Asia Minor, leaving to Genoa only a superior status in Constantinople and Black Sea markets. While this situation existed the eastern Mediterranean was in a position not dissimilar to today, when the United States has naval superiority plus use of bases in Italy and Greece, but the Soviet fleet is strong enough to pose

a threat although it has few landing facilities.

Like many great events of the past, little has hitherto known concerning the Genoese encounter. However, Adoniou, an energetic 38-year-old Athens newspaper publisher, part-time Spetsai resident, childhood—a also an expert and undersea archaeologist covered the presence of a lot of ancient wrecks of wooden by sonar soundings two years. The hulks appeared to be of depth of 350 feet.

Kyrou has interested Throckmorton, a well-known underwater explorer, in making an expedition to raise ships. Throckmorton, who is now in the United States to collect funds and arrange technical equipment from the National Geographic Society, due back here soon to prepare expedition using his own which is based in the Old of Spetsai.

There is some urgency project. Deep-water trawling of wrecks is being done below the battle area, operating around here and destroy remaining vestiges if the excavation can be made in time, history may yet in detail something about happened in one of the numerous confrontations divided and redivided Mediterranean power from the Trojan wars and the between Carthage and Rome to Lepanto and Trafalgar.

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Dollar Gains Strength as Euro Rates Increase

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The dollar recovered today from a recent slumping spell against major currencies, helped by a set of 1.8 to 1.4 point in other deposit interest rates at their highest level in nearly a year.

London dealers were of the opinion that the Eurodollar interest rates only partially offset the underlying weakness in such strong currencies as the Swiss franc, the deutsche mark and the yen. They linked the dollar's weakness mainly to forecasts of huge U.S. current-account and trade deficits this year and next.

Honda Plans Motorcycle Output in U.S.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11 (AP).—Honda Motor Co. said it will build a \$25-million motorcycle production plant in a County, Ohio, and may extend production at this to autos.

The plant will be used to make 50,000 motorcycles annually and will employ up to 500 people in its initial stage.

Honda said it has obtained an option to buy 217 acres of private land in Union County for the plant.

Construction of the plant will start early next year with production scheduled to begin in the summer of 1979, Kihachiro Kama, executive vice-president and director of Honda Motor, said.

Kawashima said no details as yet been worked out on timing or production volume of the automobile plant.

Honda said it has plans to acquire an option to buy 260 acres of the Ohio Transportation Research Center adjacent to its plant site for use in siting its automobile plant.

Tokyo today, Honda Motor's first half Aug. 31 net profit rose 31.8 per cent to a record 293 billion yen (\$36 million) 70.2 billion yen in the year period.

It rose in the half-year rose 23.8 per cent to 297.574 billion yen (\$37.7 billion) a year ago, also a record high, the company said.

Honda said its net profit in the ending next Feb. 28 is expected to rise 33.8 per cent from prior year's record high to 313 billion yen. Sales for the year are also forecast at a record 23.8 per cent from the year to 297.574 billion yen.

Share of Britain Seeks Receiver or Parent Firm

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The group's financial problems are mainly from the difficulties its Belgian subsidiary, the company said.

The director of the Belgian subsidiary, SA Fairley, of Gosselies, Belgium, applied to the Belgian court to arrange for settlement of creditors.

It was done after it proved impossible to agree to "a technical" with the Belgian court to implement the company's proposals for the sale of British-Norman aircraft less to Short Brothers Ltd., Northern Ireland, and the eventual reorganization of the company in Belgium, it said.

The insolvency of the Belgian subsidiary has caused substantial losses to become payable by parent company, which has to the action now being taken by the parent company.

Flowing Need Lines in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—A provisional estimate of the central government borrowing requirement for the six months to September was £2,095 million, down from £2,859 million in the 1976 period, the Treasury said today.

The month of September, the central government borrowed £570 million compared with borrowings of £573 million in a year earlier.

Jobless Drop

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The unemployment rate dropped 0.1 per cent in September to 6.0 per cent from 6.1 per cent in August, due to seasonally adjusted releases by the Labor



INDUSTRIAL DRIVE—Taiwan Premier Chiang Ching-kuo at the wheel of the first locally manufactured electric car in Taipei Sunday. He called it "a big step forward."

Schulze Says Tax Cuts Needed

U.S. Outlook Uncertain in 1978 2d Half

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Charles Schulze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said today that the outlook for the economy in the second half of 1978 "necessarily becomes more uncertain."

"After mid-year 1978, the effects of the current economic stimulus program will no longer be adding fresh impetus to the economy," he told the National Association of Business Economists meeting here.

He also said "significant tax reductions" will be needed over the next several years.

"Any projection of the economic

future which rules out budgetary adjustments would inevitably show a substantial weakening in economic growth, because the ratio of expenditures to GNP would fall," he said.

"Opinions differ on when that weakness is most likely to occur," he said. "It could possibly come in 1978 or might not occur until 1979. It is, of course, impossible and indeed undesirable to try to fine tune fiscal policy with a large series of small changes."

"But we should seek to time the adjustments in budgetary policy designed for long-term objectives to match, at least approximately, our short-term needs," he said.

In another speech, Federal Reserve Board governor Henry Wallich said that "the present level of 88-per-cent capacity utilization has indeed historically been close to the trigger point for accelerated capital spending."

"It seems to be indicative of the level at which many businesses begin to feel the need for additional capacity, given the lead time it takes to bring it on-stream," he said.

Although he noted that capital spending did not increase in the 1969-70 recovery after reaching 83 per cent of manufacturing capacity, he said that was the only instance that it did not do so.

However, he said that the domestic bottlenecks could be met by larger imports in view of the "great deal of excess capacity in basic industries in other countries around the world."

"World excess capacity could be considered as a factor working toward postponement of business capital spending," he told the meeting.

Investment Scenario's Mr. Wallich said there are three possible scenarios for fixed investment in the future.

"First, if low rates of return in high-cost capital were to dominate the situation, investment would remain sluggish and would fail to give needed support to the expansion," he said.

"Second, if the prospects of pressures on capacity that are

now emerging were to lead to moderately accelerated capital spending, that would carry the expansion forward while other sectors possibly subsided," he said, indicating that would make for "a long-lived expansion."

"Third, if response to capacity pressures is delayed until bottlenecks and shortages are actually upon us, we might eventually find ourselves in a scramble for capital goods," he said.

He said developments in the area of capital spending support the expectation that the second scenario will materialize.

Banks Tell Peru and Others To Improve Credit Ratings

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—A senior official of Citibank of New York City said yesterday that notices have been served on Peru and other debt-ridden developing countries that the private banking community will not "send good money after bad" to help them out of their financial predicament.

The bank's senior vice-president, Irving Friedman, told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy that new loans to Peru and Zaire, both of which are in dire monetary straits, will be withheld pending proof of their "credit worthiness."

He said that commercial banks also are reluctant to postpone interest and principal payments on those countries' old loans as government and institutional lenders have been doing.

Mr. Friedman did not exclude the possibility of debt rescheduling for the two countries, but he said this would be against their interests because lenders might shun them later when they tried to raise capital in private markets for development purposes.

Mr. Friedman described Zaire as "broke, as broke as any coun-

New Order Urged for World Steel

By Paul Lewis

ROME, Oct. 11 (NYT).—A leading European industrialist warned U.S. and European steel makers today they must prepare for "a new international division of labor" in the world's steel industry to avoid the risk of an even more severe crisis than they are experiencing at present.

Such a restructuring of the way steel is produced in the world should involve increasing specialization in sophisticated steel by Western producers, stepped up basic steel production in the developing world and the negotiation of orderly marketing agreements governing international trade in steel.

This prescription for the steel industry's future health came from Giovanni Agnelli, head of Italy's Fiat concern, which manufactures both automobiles and steel.

Mr. Agnelli was addressing senior steel executives from all over the world at a meeting here of the International Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. Agnelli's call for an overhaul of the world steel industry sent a visible shiver of apprehension through many of the steel executives present. But it underscored what has emerged as the dominant theme of this year's steel meeting.

That is the need for international agreements to prevent a steel trade war developing between the United States, Europe and Japan as they try to protect their steel industries in the face of cut-throat competition caused by stagnant demand and increased production in the developing world.

Yesterday, in a bid to head off such a trade war, European steel makers offered to limit voluntarily their exports to the United States for between two and three years, pending Japan and other major exporters show similar restraint.

In return, the Europeans want U.S. steel producers to drop de-

mands for quota restrictions on foreign steel imports, or the imposition of penal "anti-dumping" duties on imported steel they consider unfairly priced.

If both sides exercise restraint in this way, European and Japanese executives here believe the West will buy time until world demand for steel improves or plans are agreed for the long-term rationalization of its steel industry, as Mr. Agnelli called for today.

"Voluntary restraint is the only way to handle the immediate problem," Eiichi Saito, president of Japan's Nippon Steel Corp., said today. But he added that "when the time comes for the United States to find a more fundamental solution, the question of the developing world's supply capacity must be dealt with."

The reaction of U.S. steel officials attending the meeting to the offer of a voluntary restraint agreement with Europe and Japan was mixed. Few seem ready to drop dumping charges against imports they think unfairly priced, although foreign suppliers complain U.S. anti-dumping law is biased against them.

Today, Frederick Jacks, the chairman of Inland Steel Corp., called voluntary export restraint "an unsatisfactory solution to the current flood of imports into the United States." He called instead for "relief" through the existing anti-dumping laws.

However, other U.S. steel executives said the changing structure of the world steel industry might require new international agreements of the kind Mr. Agnelli outlined today. Voluntary export restraint could serve as a first step in this direction.

Dow Index Hits Low for Year Over Money Supply Worries

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed sharply lower today on money supply concerns, with the Dow Jones industrial average touching a new low for the year.

The index was off 7.88 points to 832.38. The previous low for the year was 834.73 set on Sept. 28. The last time the index closed lower was on Dec. 3, 1975, when it finished the session at 824.15.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers about 970 to 435, and volume totaled 17.87 million shares, up from 10.58 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was weighed down in part by a report that analysts generally expect the money supply to press higher this month, with a new surge possible in this week's Federal Reserve report after the close Thursday.

Analysts say a new bulge in the supply would bring on another round of tightening of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve—and higher interest rates.

Short-term money market rates rose sharply today, with dealers saying that the Fed might be indicating it will soon raise its target rate on key federal funds again.

Seatrains, the NYSE's biggest percentage loser, dropped 1 to 9 1/8. No progress has been reported in the longshoremen's strike against container shipping.

The biggest Big Board gainer was Saxon Industries, which gained 1 to 5 1/2. The company said it knows of no unannounced corporate development to account for the stock's rise.

Mattel Inc., the top active, fell 1/4 to 9 7/8. The company said

it will not comment on recurring take-over rumors.

Mesa Petroleum, active on the Big Board, declined 1 3/4 to 42 1/8.

Pricers were lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.86 to 117.99.

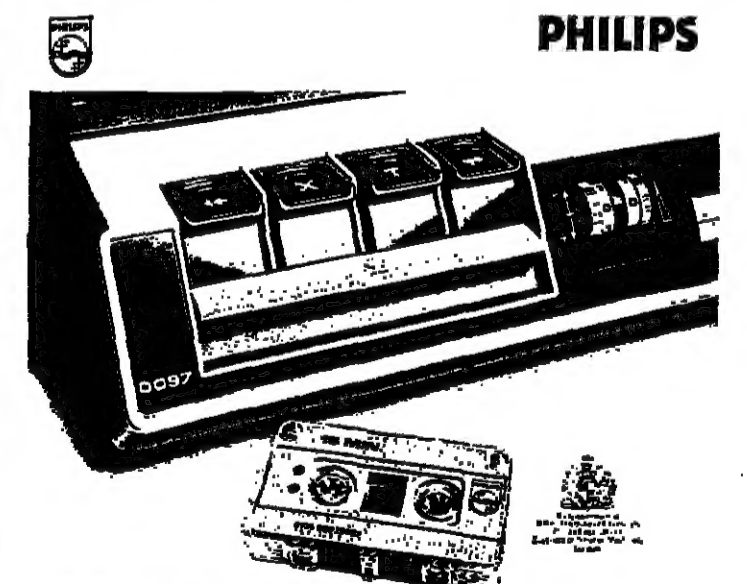
Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Mellon National		
	1977	1976
Third Quarter		
Revenue	18.0	16.9
Profit	1.84	1.73
Per Share	1.79	1.67
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue	1.83	1.71
Profit	0.17	0.16
Per Share	0.17	0.16

Great Western Financial		
	1977	1976
Third Quarter		
Revenue	151.5	151.9
Profit	18.8	12.7
Per Share	1.26	0.83

Market Closed		
The Zurich stock exchange was closed Tuesday for celebrations marking its 100th anniversary.		



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China Eyes Trade for Next Leap Forward

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG—Ever since the days of the Yankee clipper ships, American traders have dreamed, mostly in vain, of selling vast quantities of their wares to the Chinese.

Now the trade winds have shifted, and the managers of China's planned economy have mounted an unprecedented export drive designed to tap what they see as an unlimited American market for Chinese goods.

"The Chinese are dazzled by the way American consumers spend money," said a U.S. trader, "and they're determined to cash in on it."

To expand their trade with the United States, the Chinese have lowered some of their self-imposed barriers in recent months.

Vases for Chinese trade fairs, once difficult to get, are now available on a week's notice. Chinese officials who previously balked, out of national pride, at having American firms' labels sewed into Chinese-made garments have reversed themselves. And negotiators have dropped their take-it-or-leave-it attitude toward U.S. merchants and now seem eager to tailor their products to American specifications and tastes.

"I couldn't believe the reception I got this time," said Edwin Flores, a veteran American importer who returned to Hong Kong last week from negotiating sessions in Peking and Shanghai. "The Chinese could not have been more cooperative. There was no problem with labels, no problem with specifications, no problem in getting a guaranteed delivery date."

David Cookson, vice-president of KOD Group Inc. of New York, agreed, saying, "China really wants to do business." He said his firm expects its transactions with China to increase 40 per cent to 50 per cent this year.

Because of their desire to capture part of the U.S. market, the Chinese are ap-

parently even willing to improve their packaging, a chronic point of contention with U.S. importers trying to please finicky Americans.

Despite American efforts to convince the Chinese that fast impressions do not impress, Chinese salesmen have insisted that it is the product's utility, not its appearance, that counts. But that policy, too, seems to be due for a change.

At Peking's request, a Chinese delegation will tour the United States late this month to study packaging technology, modern processing machinery and consumer tastes. The delegation has specifically asked to visit supermarkets. "The impression they've given us is that they're tired of selling only to Chinese restaurants," an American trade official said. "Now they want to crack the supermarkets, too."

The current sales campaign, still in its early stages, seems to be part of a global effort to earn badly needed foreign exchange to finance large-scale purchases of factories, heavy machinery and oil extraction equipment. While surprising outsiders, Chinese officials who were required last year to obey Mao Tse-tung's directives on national self-reliance now acknowledge publicly that they must import advanced foreign technology if they are ever to modernize their economy.

Modernization was stalled during the ascendancy of the so-called Gang of Four, the radical clique of the Communist party led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching. They were critical of exports, which they denounced as a "sell-out of China's precious natural resources," and of the importation of foreign technology, branded as "servility to things foreign."

But with the radicals purged, China's new production-oriented leadership has made industrialization its top priority. In pursuit of the necessary cash to resume large-scale purchases abroad, the new

leaders have dispatched trade missions overseas on a scale never seen before, staged exhibitions of China's newest products and permitted China to participate for the first time in international trade fairs.

In September alone, Chinese delegations toured Australia, New Zealand and the United States, and joined trade fairs in Italy, Sweden and Montenegro. Two weeks ago, a Chinese trade show opened in Kitakyushu, the third such exhibition this year in Japan, China's largest trade partner and the one with which it has a chronic deficit.

Judging from the destinations of China's trade missions, the thrust of its export drive seems to be aimed at the European Economic Community, the developing countries of the Third World and, despite the stalemate over normalization of diplomatic relations, the United States.

"There's no doubt that the United States is a prime target," said John Kamun, the Hong Kong representative of the Washington-based National Council for U.S.-China trade. "As the officials of the Chinese foreign trading corporations have told me, the United States is China's last major untapped source of foreign currency."

Already the export drive has apparently scored some successes. Although China does not issue trade statistics, information on five of its key trading partners—Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, Britain and the United States—shows that Chinese exports rose 11 per cent in the first half of this year to \$1.79 billion from \$1.61 billion in the same period a year earlier.

More reassuring than the mere volume was China's ability to pare down its imports to yield a trade surplus of \$668 million with these same five countries. In mid-1976, by comparison, trade with the five was barely in balance, with China running a deficit of about \$1 million.

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Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 11

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tin Tabular Registry No. 327, File 2370/27

Notice of annual general meeting

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the company will be held in Turin, at the offices of SAI - Società Assicuratrice Industriale S.p.A., Corso Galileo Galilei 12, on Tuesday October 27, 1977 at 10.30 a.m. and in case of a second meeting on Friday November 23, 1977 at the same place and time, for consideration of the following matters:

- Reports of the board of directors and the board of statutory auditors for the year ended June 30, 1977;
- Financial statements as of June 30, 1977 and related resolutions.

in order to participate at the annual general meeting, holders ordinary (voting) shares and holders of preferential (non-voting) shares are required to deposit their stock certificates, at least five clear days prior to the meeting, at the corporate office in Turin via Marecon 25, or at the following financial institutions:

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca C. Spasichiatini & C., Banca America e d'Italia, Banca del Monte di Credito di Pavia, Banca Lombarda di Depositi e Conti Correnti, Banca Mobiliare comense, Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banca Popolare di Novara, Banca Subalpina, Banco di Sicilia, Banco di Napoli, Banco di Roma, Banco di Sella, Banco di Riapano delle Province Lombarde, Cassa di Risparmio di Torino, Credito Commerciale, Credito Italiano, Istituto Mobiliare di Torino, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena;

notarissen Rotterdam Bank N.V., Commerzbank, Crédit Suisse, zard Brothers & Co., Lezard Frères & Cie. S. G. Weinburg Co. Ltd.

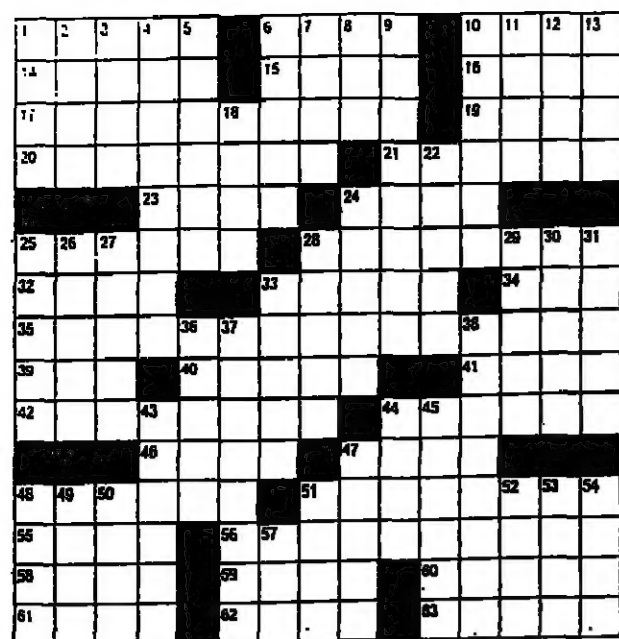
the financial statements and reports of the board of directors of the board of statutory auditors are available for inspection by shareholders at the corporate office from October 12, 1977.

ing office hours.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[illegible]

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS		51 Doctor's need	25 Statesman in
1 Pictorial riddle	55 Tick of a sor		Henry VIII's
6 Use a No. 8 iron	56 Inconsiderable		day
10 Gluck of	58 Hop-O-My-	26 Maine college	
operatic fame	Thumb's foe	town	
14 "— want to	59 Mrs. Chaplin	27 Town gossip	
set the world..."	60 Flood	28 Roasted potato	
15 Chatty Barrett	61 Revolving item	29 "How use doth	
16 Slaughter	62 Wind	weed — in	
17 These may cause	63 Anxious	a man!";	
applause or a		Shakespeare	
flapping of jaws			
19 Hit with a	DOWN	30 1963 U.S. men's	
hard blow	1 What a	single's champ	
20 Very involved	funambulist takes	31 Hobbed	
21 "Rug" on a pate	2 She wrote "The	32 Gripe	
22 Has the sniffles	Salamanca	33 Dim	
24 Pans' partner	Drum" (1877)	37 Miss something	
25 Kind of clerk	3 — China	sorely	
or card	4 Removed from	38 Ma'trix	
26 Annual event	power	classic: 1937	
in Boston	5 Kod for surveying	39 Van man	
27 "Rule Britannia"	6 —	40 Word with	
composer	"Whispers,"	grinder or packer	
33 Chemistry	and	41 Lely or Feale	
34 Chemical suffix	Bergman film	42 Outspoken	
35 Post-holiday	7 Dr. J.'s target	43 Large crucifix	
sigh, & la Roth?	8 Hostelry	44 Hence	
39 Wine: Comb.	9 Idyllic	50 Plant of the	
form	10 Change with	arm family	
40 Salad vegetables	the times	51 Poison or curse	
41 "— fit night..."	11 Foid	52 Judah's	
42 Unstable	12 Relative of a knot	(Gen. 38:4)	
43 Cloaks or	13 Prior: Prefix	53 Dinner for	
devilfish	14 What some	Dobbin	
Rhine tributary	bussers do	54 Ete painted	
47 Rimbaud's forte	23 Hokkaido port	"writing	
48 Investor's	— Verdes	Machine"	
	24 Estates, Calif.	49 Potential	
	town	swimmers	

WEATHER

ALGARVE	G #			MADRID	G #		
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy	MIAMI	87	51	Clear
LIVERPOOL	14	57	Clear	MEXICO	90	50	Clear
THERMIS	25	77	Clear	MONTREAL	18	20	Clear
ZIBUTU	28	70	Clear	MOSCOW	12	54	Variable
LEGRADE	17	63	Overcast	PANAMA	10	58	Overcast
PARIS	17	63	Overcast	NEW YORK	13	53	Clear
BREUSSELS	12	54	Variable	NICE	21	70	Clear
BECAREST	10	61	Overcast	OSLO	9	58	Clear
BARCELONA	12	54	Rain	PARIS	16	69	Variable
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear	PRAGUE	13	53	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Variable	ROME	9	58	Variable
SANTO DOMINGO	15	56	Clear	SARAJEVO	14	54	Clear
DUBLIN	15	56	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	14	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Overcast	TEHRAN	26	73	Fair
GENOVA	15	56	Overcast	WARSZAWA	13	53	Clear
FRANKFURT	14	55	Variable	TUNIS	26	77	Clear
GINEVA	14	55	Variable	VIENNA	13	53	Overcast
HELSINKI	9	48	Cloudy	YOKOHAMA	13	53	Clear
KATMANDU	9	48	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16	59	Clear
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear	ZURICH	12	54	Clear
LISBON	18	64	Clear				
LONDON	18	64	Variable				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Clear				

@Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT other times at 1300 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

October 11, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on lower prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IET (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

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PEANUTS



**B.
C.**



**B
L
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I
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**BEETLE
BAILLY**



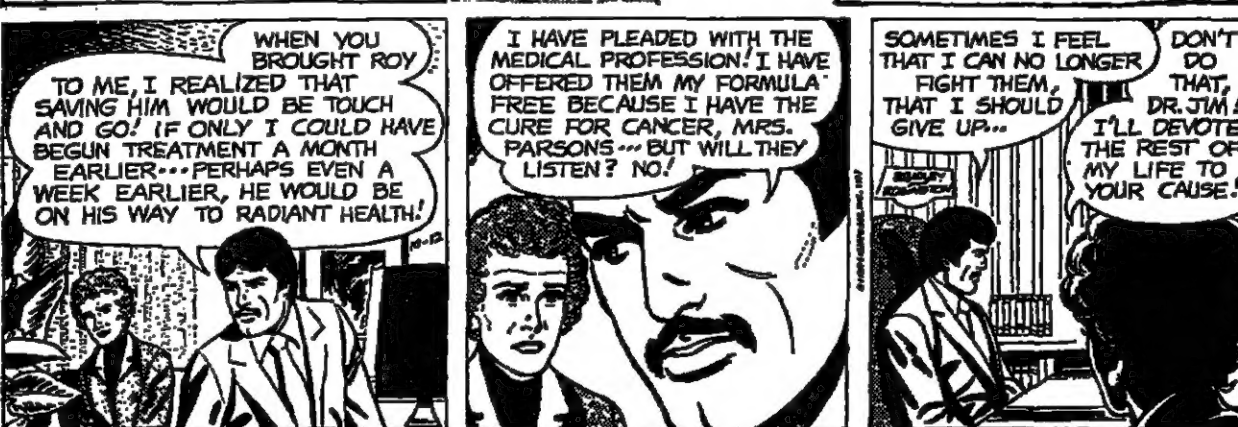
**ANDY
CAPP**



WIZARD
of
ID



**REX
MORGAN
M.D.**

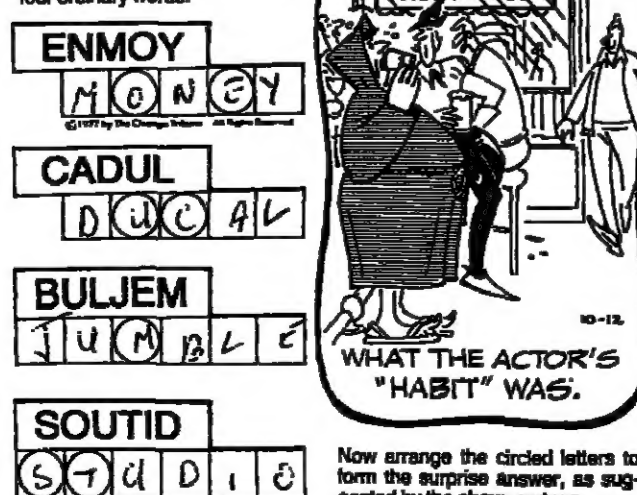


**RIP
KIRBY**



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



gested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A **C O S T U M E** (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANLY. WAGER SCRIBE MOSAIC

Answer: What all the girls liked most about the handsome bachelor—HE WAS SINGLE!

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

DENNIS THE MENACE



'I DON'T DRINK AN' I DON'T GAB...SO WHY CAN'T I START EATIN'?"

BOOKS

THE ICE AGE

By Margaret Drabble. Alfred A. Knopf. 295 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MAYBE Tom Callender, a minor character in Margaret Drabble's eighth novel, is right: "Something has gone wrong with the laws of chance." Certainly it would be more comforting to think so than to have to live with the perception of a major character, Alison Murray: "she glimpsed for a moment, in the dark night, a primitive world so shocking, so uncanny, that she shivered and froze. A world where the will was potent, not impotent; where it made, indeed, bad choices and killed others by them. It killed them, deformed them, destroyed them."

Anyway, in the mid-1970s, England is in trouble: "A huge

are more fortunate than many of those near them. Alison, younger daughter, for whom abandoned a promising career at the theater, has cerebral palsy. Anthony's mentor, Len Woodward, is in prison for a swindle. Max Friedman, a socialist, murdered in a bombing, which also cost his certainly wife a leg. A pre-squatter in Anthony's Leamington house is rushed to the hospital to die giving birth to a heroin addict. And so on. Wordsworth pointed out, *My* should have been there: A 1st, bankrupt England is "manners, virtue, freed power."

icy fist, with large cold fingers, was squeezing and chilling the people of Britain, that great and puissant nation, slowing down their blood, locking them into *immobility*, fixing them in a solid stasis, like fish in a frozen river. There they were, in their small houses and their small houses, with their first mortgages and their second mortgages, in their rented flats and council flats and basement bed-sits and their caravans: Stuck, congealed, among possessions, in attituder, in achievements they had hoped next month to shed and with

As people in "The Ice" go about reconsidering themselves, there is much to Margaret Drabble writes fleetly and persuasively of the things of urban decay bucolic wonder, of class difference and the manners of men of public sickness, and of the urgency at an impasse a remedy goes sour, of evasions and and dismay and sex. She stories when she breathes, scene after another inflates we touch its skin and are cradled into awareness. Here tactile prose.

when they were accustomed to live. The flow had ceased to flow, the ball had stopped rolling; the game of musical chairs was over. *Bien ne va plus*; the croupier had shouted.

"The Age" was about property and blarney. The property is England itself—land, houses, prisons, history, a gasometer also a cathedral. The property is also marriage, children, emotions. In such commodities, the characters speculate. They gamble. They use up their credit. Who is to blame? It is as if they sit blank on the stage at the end of the last act, waiting for the curtain to fall, and the nation must somehow go on without

And, for a while, it seems she will bring off her large ambition. On the basis of Needle's Eye" and "The Red of Gold," we had every reason to hope that she was Lesning's literary daughter. Indeed, when Anthony and pained child and a male who is himself a part-time—play-acting haunts the n. Alison as perfect mother forms the ultimate, impris role-cohabit High Rock, reminded of the Coldridge in Doris Lessing's "The Gated City." A liar, a spec and a girl who can't do what she wants and feels ingredients for some

Anthony Kinsing, father of four, wants to live with Alison Murray, mother of two. To that end he purchases an old house, Elgh Rook, in the north of England, the very antithesis of the blind windowless slabs, the shopping centers and developments in which he has specialized as a real estate operator. Before he and Alison can settle in the bottom falls out of the money market. Anthony has a heart attack and Alison must go off to a country much like Albania, where her older daughter has been arrested for causing a fatal highway accident.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PART TALK PLOT
TWOOT AREO LODE
UNCOMIDENTY APEY
SUNNY BUST
JEWET ETO
ADD RAHA ENJOY
CRASSING STARED
SUN FEAR
SUNUP DELIVERED
BEARS MEDA ANA
NIVA EELS
SUNNY

John Leonard is on the
of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

—By Alan Tan

On the diagramed deal South leads in an excellent slam contract with only 34 high-card points in the combined hands.

With first-round controls in all four suits, North was headed for slam once his partner bid two spades. But he passed, and let his slam himself on the next round without bothering with Blackwood. It was a virtual certainty that North held at least two aces for his jump to four

the finish, South cross-ruffs and clubs.

West could have made much harder for South if he had inspired to play low first trick. There would have been ways to make it work on which the newbies had to learn to think club ace second trick and ruff!

Then two rounds of traw another club ruff, not e as it happens, would per-

Looking at the North-South hands, it seems that South must maneuver the heart suit to avoid the loss of two tricks. As the cards lie, he is due to fail whether he plays for East to have a doubleton king or ace with the

king to be with West.

But East's overall turned out to South's advantage when West led his partner's suit. A heart was thrown from dummy, and East's queen was ruffed by the ace. Now South was in full control. Rather surprisingly, he was able to maneuver to ruff heart losers in the dummy.

NORTH (D)
♠ A Q 9 5 3
♥ A 9 7 6
♦ A 5 2

WEST
♠ 7 6 4
♥ 10 7
♦ 8
♣ 8

EAST
♠ K
♥ K J
♦ K J
♣ K

SOUTH
♠ A 3 10 9
♥ 10 8 7 6 5 4
♦ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

After drawing trumps, he led the spade jack, throwing another heart from the dummy. East scored the spade king, but that was the only trick for the defense since dummy's remaining heart losers were thrown on spade winners in the closed hand. At

Q 869
K Q432
4 6

Both sides were vulnerable.

ding:	North	East	South
	1 ♠	1 ♠	2 ♠
	4 ♠	Pass	6 ♠
	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade seven.

Modeling and Output

Sutton Faces Gullett the World Series

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (NYT)—The world will gather its eyes on the sport of baseball tonight for the first time since the New York Yankees and Los Angeles Dodgers opened the 74th series for all the remaining

will meet at Yankee Stadium tonight in the first of two games of the 1977 World Series. The Yankees, who won the American League East, are the defending champions. The Dodgers, who won the National League West, are the defending champions.

also will meet as the 25th game of the 1977 World Series. The Yankees, who won the American League East, are the defending champions. The Dodgers, who won the National League West, are the defending champions.

Day at the Office' is a money game? Sutton is not sure. He is not sure that he will be 100 per cent effective, conceded Gullett, who suffered from a sore left shoulder last year while pitching for the Red Sox and again this year for the Yankees. "But I definitely feel I am ready to pitch."

"As of right now, it is Gullett," said Billy Martin, the manager of the Yankees, still red-eyed from his team's rousing three-run rally in the ninth inning Sunday night against the Kansas City Royals.

Dodgers Favored
The betting forecast, according to the bookies, is that the Dodgers are 5-to-1 favorites to win the first game and 10-to-13 to win the series.

"I hope we win so that we can dispel all those things they've been saying about us all year," said Reggie Jackson, whose five-year contract guarantees him nearly \$3 million. "They've been saying that Jackson disrupted the club, that Martin can't win the big ones, that George Steinbrenner has interfered and that money has messed up this team."

"This will be the first time in 14 years that the teams have met in a World Series, but they are no strangers. Before the Dodgers left Brooklyn in 1955, they played the Yankees seven times in the series (and lost six times). In Los Angeles, though, their luck took a stunning turn for the better: In 1953, they swept the Yankees in four.

upon to give visitors trouble in sunny Los Angeles. The team lost an important directive force in Bob Feller, who may falter, who hit under coach Ron Stewart, who had a brief stint in New York with the Yankees before being replaced by John Ferguson. But considering the competition in the division, the Kings should be able to claim a second-place ribbon. Warning: Beware of Washington.

Washington Capitals
The Capitals lost Ron Low, a free-agent goalie, to Detroit. But look what they got in compensation: Tom Lindsay, the Red Wings' unsuspecting new general manager. Wait, McKechnie, Detroit's leading scorer the last two seasons, Lindsay had not been informed of the long string attached to Low and parted easily with McKechnie.

The Capitals meanwhile signed Gary (Sukase) Smith, a free-agent goalie from Minnesota, to work with Bernie Wolfe. After a long legal hassle they also cornered their top draft pick, Robert Picard, who was all set to play defense for Quebec in the World Hockey Association but was made to honor a paper he had signed earlier with Washington. The Capitals' greatest asset of course is Tom McVie, the coach who plays military marches in the dressing room and whose practices are harder than some games. The playoff format should help the Capitals pose a threat to many teams in the league, but they probably will not make the playoffs until next season.

Pittsburgh Penguins
Coach John Wilson may be able to get more out of had boy Pierre Larocque after handling him well in the world championships in Vienna, but the new coach doesn't have enough material with which to work on this tired, patchwork club.

Detroit Red Wings
"Aggressive Hockey Is Back in Town" about the red letters on Ted Lindsay's commissioned T-shirts. But fists alone do not win hockey games anymore and this team, featuring types like Steve Burbano, will top the league only in penalty minutes this season.

The biggest puzzle is Bobby Krumm, who comes to the Red Wings after two years of preaching peace and arduous hockey as coach of the Winnipeg Jets.

Adams Division
The Bruins should have an easier time riding down the division title again this season. Suddenly general manager Harry Sinden is a very popular man.

Boston Bruins
The Bruins should have an easier time riding down the division title again this season. Suddenly general manager Harry Sinden is a very popular man.

Los Angeles Kings
Rogie Vachon neatly goal and Marcel Dionne picks into the opposite Kings have to be counted



THE HIGH HARD ONE—Don Sutton pitching for Dodgers.

Sutton Believes in Running And in Often-Suspect Pitch

By Red Smith

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11 (NYT)—The promise of rain was in the air and a breeze out of the east was freshening when Don Sutton left the Dodgers' hotel here Saturday and set off at a run across the grassy area and the parking lot near Veterans Stadium.

Sutton will pitch the opening game of the World Series and he was out getting ready the way he prepares for all assignments—by putting a few more miles on the legs that have carried him through 13 baseball seasons.

All of them have been successful seasons and some have been brilliant, for Sutton has assets not necessarily included in the equipment of every contemporary. He has a lively intelligence, superb physical condition and the ability to make a baseball in flight defy the laws of physics. To do so, his critics insist, he also violates the laws of baseball, yet in his dozen summers in the majors no opponent and no umpire has caught him using a saw, sandpaper, spit or a cutting tool to lubricate, slice, abrade or otherwise alter the ball's horseshoe jacket.

The Hitters' Belief
It is an article of faith among batters that Sutton's pitches are made unpredictably devious by wind resistance against a surface that he has roughened surreptitiously and illegally. When he started the second playoff game last Wednesday night, the Phillies demanded that the umpire examine the ball before Sutton's first pitch.

After that game, when asked what he would have done if the umpires had frisked him, he displayed a paper they would have found in his pocket. It was a character reference inked in block letters as follows:

"To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have inspected Don Sutton and found him to be pure, innocent, and totally free of illegal materials. (Or else he is Houdini)." Certified by:

At the bottom were dotted lines for the umpire's signature and the date.

So much for his trade secrets and wit.

Best in Baseball
As to his devotion to physical culture, Preston Gomez, the coach, says he is the best-conditioned pitcher in baseball. Sutton runs every day, not only in the outfield during pregame practice but for several hours before that.

He likes to get away from spectators and run in solitude where he can think pure thoughts. On days when he is scheduled to pitch he skips rope instead of running. "All my pitchers run," manager Tommy Lasorda says. "Not like Sutton, who does 10 or 12 miles, but they run enough so they're always in shape. This summer Tommy Johns had a little arm trouble and missed one turn, and Burt Hooton missed one for the same reason. Outside of those two, not one of my five starters missed a turn in 193 games."

"Running is as important to a pitcher as it is to a fighter. If the fighter's legs get tired, his guard begins to come down and that's when he gets the hell beat out of him. With a pitcher, he begins to get his pitches up where they see off on him, unless he's a Sandy Koufax with so much power he can throw the hard high stuff past them."

"I jogged for seven years, myself, up to this year. You know what the jogging had done for America? Now when you have a fatal heart attack, you're in good shape."

Lois of Curtis
For an athlete, Sutton makes a deceptively mild first impression. He has small, puffy cheeks framed by a Harpo Marx mass of blond curls. Because he keeps himself trained down to fiddling fitness, he looks lighter than 185 pounds and a trifle below 6-foot-1, though those are his registered figures.

Although a bachelor's degree in economics is still part of his plan for the future, he may be the most widely educated native of Ohio, Ala., for he has attended Tufts High in Pensacola, Fla.; Gulf Coast Junior College, the University of Southern California and Whitliff College.

His 7-1 conquest of the Phillies last Wednesday was his fourth victory in four postseason starts. Winning 14 games and losing 8 during the summer, he brought his record to 190-144 over 12 seasons in Los Angeles.

Namath Intercepted 4 Times

Bears' Passes Upset Rams, 24-23

From Wire Dispatches
CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Bob Avellini completed three touchdown passes, two for 70 and 72 yards to James Scott, and Walter Payton rushed for more than 100 yards for the third time in four games last night to lead the Chicago Bears to an upset 24-23 victory over the Los Angeles Rams in a National Football League game.

Avellini, a third-year man, dominated a personal battle with the Rams' veteran quarterback Joe Namath.

The Bears were leading by 8 points when Namath left the game with a minute and 48 seconds remaining. Pat Haden relieved the 34-year-old Namath after he had taken a severe blow to the chest and Haden threw the Rams' only touchdown pass. It went to wide receiver Dwight Stiles with 27 seconds remaining.

Namath came out bounding and set up three field goals by Rafael Septien and a two-yard touchdown plunge by Lawrence McCutcheon for a 16-14 lead at halftime.

Four interceptions
But the Bears' defensive pressure got to him—he was intercepted four times—and the Rams were blanked for all but those 27 seconds of the last 30 minutes.

At the finish Namath was being manhandled by the charging Bears, flattened before releasing the ball, sacked twice. He was a sorrowful figure on his last play, sandwiched between linebacker Raymond Bryant and defensive tackle Jim Osborne.

Namath completed only 8 of 23 passes in the first half, 16 of 40 at the end, for 203 yards. Avellini wound up with 11 completions on 17 attempts, did a better job of avoiding sacks with

much less protection and had but one interception as he accounted for 219 yards with his arm and ran for 32 yards on 6 carries.

Many Penalties
He had to rise above 15 penalties against the Bears, totaling 114 yards.

The Bears made four turnovers—three fumbles and a pass interception—and the Rams scored after three of them.

Septien kicked a 22-yard field goal for the Rams' first points. Ishai Robertson intercepted Avellini's pass and returned it 20 yards to the Bears' 15, before a 29-yard field goal by Septien. On the Bears' next possession, Payton fumbled and Robertson recovered on the Ram 46, leading to a 2-yard touchdown plunge by

McCutcheon to end a 54-yard drive.

The Bears came back to take a 14-13 lead on Avellini's passes to Scott, but fell behind at the half after Steve Schubert fumbled a punt and Cullen Bryant recovered on the Chicago 34. A penalty carried Los Angeles to the Chicago 12 before Septien booted his third field goal of the game, 24 yards, to give the Rams their halftime advantage.

Payton, the National Conference's leading rusher with 468 yards, gained 132 yards in 24 carries to pass the 100-yard margin for the 12th time in his career and the third time in four games this season.

McCutcheon, fourth in the conference, picked up 92 yards in 22 carries.

The Soccer Scene
West Germany Sends an Offensive Message
By Rob Hughes

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (IHT)—We are right into the eye of an international soccer storm. And, for once in this acrimonious season, the best and the worst of it are being felt on the field of play.

The storm was preceded by an absolute paradise in Berlin last Saturday when West Germany, the world champion, performed with mature and riveting technical mastery to win, 2-1, against an Italian team that itself played near the heights of match control.

The Germans delivered a heartening message: Whoever wants to relieve them of their world crown will have to outscore them. A simple and obvious maxim? Perhaps, but one that the defensive years of football almost obliterated.

Kalk's Lesson
That West Germany intends to trade goals was demonstrated from the start by young Manfred Kalk, who leans even more toward attack than did his predecessor, Franz Beckenbauer. Kalk, with a marvellously timed volley, scored the first goal and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, a dashing and persistent winger, tormented Italy before hitting the second.

It was Rainer Bonhof, a midfield player who bursts onto the flanks like a pedigree winger, whose world class forays most reflected the style and culture engrained in West German play. The team will, rest assured, be immensely difficult to dethrone in Argentina.

Yet others must try, and are trying now, to qualify for the opportunity. Throughout Europe and across Africa, Asia and South America this week vital games are being contested. Nowhere will the mastery of the Germans be surpassed, but tomorrow and Saturday the air will be full of strident, of hope and despair... even of fantasy.

Eyes on Liverpool
The attention will be at its fiercest tomorrow when Wales clashes with Scotland and East Germany takes on Austria. The hope and despair, and traces of fantasy that have lasted awfully long into the qualifying stages, involve matches tomorrow between Luxembourg and England, Northern Ireland and the Netherlands, and Ireland and Bulgaria. On Saturday, a Finnish side that is winning respect beyond its historical

UPI College Poll
The United Press International board of coaches top 30 teams after the fifth week of the college football season, with first-place votes and record in parentheses:

Team 1. Michigan (11) (5-0) 297
2. Texas (10) (4-0) 288
3. Colorado (1) (1-1) 280
4. Alabama (4-1) 230
5. Ohio St. (4-1) 218
6. Oklahoma (3-1) 214
7. Southern Cal. (4-1) 214
8. Arkansas (4-0) 148
9. Nebraska (4-0) 148
10. Penn State (4-1) 124
11. Louisiana State (3-1) 114
12. Notre Dame (3-1) 111
13. (tie) Notre Dame (3-1) 111
14. Texas A. & M. (3-1) 9
15. (tie) Wisconsin (5-0) 9
16. Houston (3-1) 9
17. (tie) No. Texas St. (5-1) 3
18. (tie) Brigham Young (3-1) 3
19. North Carolina St. (3-1) 3

AP College Poll
The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses:

Team 1. Michigan (4) 1,120
2. Texas (13) 1,110
3. Colorado (1) 775
4. Alabama 763
5. Ohio St. (1) 733
6. Southern Cal. 688
7. Oklahoma 657
8. Arkansas 476
9. Nebraska 471
10. Penn St. 394
11. Notre Dame 310
12. Kentucky (4-1) 214
13. Texas A. & M. 111
14. Wisconsin 9
15. Texas Tech 9
16. Louisiana St. 9
17. Pittsburgh 9
18. Florida 9
19. Bowdoin 9
20. California 9

German Soccer Coach Fined for Coaching
GELSENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Oct. 11 (UPI)—A disciplinary court of the West German Soccer Federation imposed a 1,000-mark (\$435) fine today on Friedel Rauch, coach of the Schalke 04 first-division soccer team.

The panel found Rauch guilty of frequently leaving his bench to shout orders at his team from the fringes of the pitch. Referees reported the acts to the federation.

European TV, Lake Placid Still Disagree

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (AP)—An agreement between the organizers of the 1980 winter Olympics at Lake Placid, N.Y., and the European Broadcasting Union for televising the games throughout Europe is still "a long way off," an EBU spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Lake Placid group had agreed to "come down a little" from the \$10 million it originally requested for television rights. The broadcasting group agreed to "pay slightly more" than the \$1.2 million it first offered.

Even if England surpasses its target, its aspiration rests on Finland's drawing, at least, in Turin. The chances of the are not quite hopeless. Finland drew, 0-0, in Italy two years ago, and recently held West Germany to a single score. If Italian morale has been undermined in Berlin, fantasy might become reality.

Revenge Motive
It's doubtful, however, if lightning will strike in the same place for Northern Ireland against the Netherlands. Last year, the Irish held Cruyff and Co., 2-1, in Rotterdam, with George Best in superb form. Best will play in Belfast, Cruyff probably will not—but unless the atmosphere of Northern Ireland unmakes the Dutch, the embarrassment of Rotterdam will be wiped out.

We are left with two matches between equal protagonists, each of whom erupted unpleasantly in earlier meetings this year. Ireland, in Dublin, will seek revenge against Bulgaria for a 2-1 defeat in which players of each side were sent off. The Irish are well enough organized by a former Leeds midfielder, general John Giles, to reverse that defeat, but France remains favorite in the group.

Finally, in East Germany, Austria needs only a draw to qualify. The Austrians are vexed that a strangely disallowed goal against East Germany in Vienna last month robbed them of a victory and with slightly the better of two disciplined and safety-first sides, should reach Argentina.

They won't be as formidable or as pleasing to the eye as the West Germans, but unless Brazil or Argentina strikes form that has not lately been evident, no one will. Thank goodness, again, for the entertaining attitude the West Germans displayed in Berlin; the game needs it badly.

Soccer Subsidy
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—The Argentine government will provide about \$410 million to help finance the soccer World Cup finals scheduled here next year.

Why? Anyone who knows
Wales's skipper, Terry Yorath, and manager, the Englishman Mike Smith, knows how deeply they want to win, how they desire the only chance of their lifetime to compete in a World Cup final. That desire could overcome even the injuries of their sometimes brilliant winger, Leighton James, and reliable defenders, Malcolm Page and Ian Evans.

And one other pointer suggested to me from within the Scots' camp is that whereas Scotland has quality, some of those same

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